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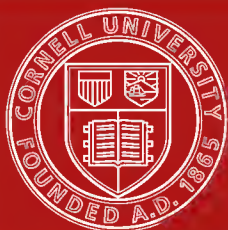
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T. Matlack

Timothy Matlack from a Painting by Peale, in the Possession of the Abert Family, Washington, D. C.

COL. TIMOTHY MATLACK

PATRIOT AND SOLDIER

A Paper Read Before the Gloucester County
Historical Society at the Old Tavern
House, Haddonfield, N. J.
April 14, 1908



By DR. A. M. STACKHOUSE

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To
My Friend
WILLIAM P. BRYAN
of Vincentown, New Jersey
This Sketch of the Life
of
His Honored Ancestor
is Respectfully Dedicated

IN presenting before the Gloucester County Historical Society a paper on Col. Timothy Matlack, I would remark that in the preparation of it and the study of his life I have been unable to find any detailed account of him either in print or manuscript. Brief notices have appeared from time to time in our magazines and encyclopædias but these have been confined mainly to a list of the official positions he held. This seems all the more remarkable when we consider the fact that during the Revolution no man then knew more of the history being made in Pennsylvania and few took greater part in the making of it than he—all of it he saw, part of it he was. His commanding figure was a common sight on the streets of Philadelphia and Lancaster, and he was constantly in the lime-light of publicity. In addition to this, with the exception of Charles Thomson, few knew more of the inside history and the transactions of the Continental Congress during the earlier years of the war. It may well be asked,—are not Republics ungrateful?

It is not within the scope of this paper to go into any details of the history of the time, only so far as to show his position in it. My object is to show Timothy Matlack the man, as nearly as I can.

The grandfather of the subject of our sketch, William Matlack was a native of Nottinghamshire, England. He was one of the passengers on the Kent and it is said that he was the first of them to set foot on land at Burlington where they eventually settled. He came as a servant to the Commissioners as did several others who afterwards rose to local distinction in the Colony. He was born in 1648. He was a carpenter by trade at which he worked in the early days of the Colony.

In 1681 there came hither from Warwickshire, England on board the "Paradise", Mary Hancock. She came in "free" and lived for a time, perhaps until her marriage, in the family of Daniel Wills. In 1682 she married William Matlack. In 1684, having served his time, William bought of Thomas Olive one hundred acres of land between the branches of the Pensauken Creek, the consideration mentioned in the deed being four years service and £3. "current country pay".* Here he settled and here nearly all of his nine children were born. Subsequently, he purchased several other tracts of land and eventually became owner of more than one thousand acres. The date of his death is unknown.†

His son Timothy, father of the subject of this sketch was born at Pensauken, March 8, 1695. He was twice married; his first wife being Mary Haines and his second Martha, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Burr and widow of Josiah Haines. Timothy and Martha were married 1st mo. 1730. He bought a tract of land in Waterford Township, Gloucester Co. in 1714 and built a house thereon and like his brothers engaged in farming. Having a desire however for a mercantile occupation, he in 1726 sold his farm and removed to Haddonfield. He purchased a lot of ground and built a house upon the site of this historic spot where we are now gathered. ‡ Here he opened a store. At that time one Sarah Norris was doing a lucrative business in the same line.§ He appears to have been successful as we find him later the owner of a malthouse, distillery and brewery, besides owning several vacant lots. || Tradition says that he also kept tavern here but I have not been able to substantiate it. He was a freeholder in 1735 and

* The original document in the writer's possession.

† Asa Matlack Papers.

‡ John Clement Papers.

§ John Clement Papers.

|| New Jersey Archives, Vol. XII. p. 255.

at a town meeting in 1737 "he was directed to build a town pound on his own land and have it done in six months time. The builder was promoted to the position of pound keeper to take care of all estrays.* In February 1745 he sold out at Haddonfield and removed to Philadelphia and in 1746 we find him settled there, "against the Jersey Market, a little above the post office on Market Street at the sign of the two sugar loaves marked T. M. in gold letters, where any person may be supplied with European and West Indian goods, cheap for ready money or short credit."†

Continued success induced him to engage again in the brewery business but here fortune deserted him, and although he struggled heroically, he became financially involved. His creditors, among whom there is reason to believe were some Quakers, proceeded (to use the language of an old chronicler) "to tear him to pieces". He did not receive the consideration and forbearance of the Meeting that he felt he had a right to expect and the bitter feeling that his sons entertained for the Quakers as a body may be traced primarily to this. ‡ His reverses no doubt hastened his death which occurred in 1752. In his will, he pathetically refers to his reverses and leaves the wreck of his business to his "son-in-law" Reuben Haines, the son of his last wife by her first marriage, to care for his younger children. The charge was accepted and Reuben Haines became a wealthy man. Timothy Matlack was a pious man and a staid member of the Society of Friends. To him we owe a large part of the information we have in regard to the early history of the Matlack family he having written an account of it which afterwards came into the possession of his son Timothy Matlack, our subject.§

* John Clement Papers.

† New Jersey Archives Vol. XII p. 311.

‡ Asa Matlack Papers.

§ Asa Matlack Papers.

Timothy Matlack, Jr., son of Timothy and Martha was born in Haddonfield and probably on this very spot. The date of his birth has been variously given. In all the published accounts of him I have seen the date is fixed at 1730. His daughter Catharine Murray told Asa Matlack in 1829 that he was born June 8, 1730, but this is evidently a mistake. In 1825 Asa Matlack interviewed him at his home at Holmesburg and was told by him that he was born April 20, 1734. Now as a rule, we are very much in evidence on our birth day but it nevertheless is the one great event of our lives that we must depend on tradition for details and dates. While it is reasonable to suppose under ordinary circumstances the Colonel would be more likely to be correct than anyone else, it must be remembered that he was at the time of the interview an aged man with failing faculties. His memory proved quite defective on other topics of conversation on that occasion. In the *Elfreth* bible the following appears,—“Timothy Matlack was born at Haddonfield in West Jersey the 28th day of 3rd mo. 1736. O. S. at 55 minutes past 2 A. M. ”* I am inclined to believe this to be the correct date and it is so considered by the best informed of his descendants.

Of his early life in Haddonfield one incident has come down to us. In an interview which Asa Matlack had with him, the old hero grew reminiscent and said that on one occasion he was helping himself to apples in John Gill's orchard near the Meeting-house and could hear John Estaugh preach therein. Many of us greybeards can well remember how careful Friends were even as late as fifty years ago to require their children to attend meeting with them. The fact that our young hopeful was in the orchard instead of the meeting-house would seem to indicate that it was a serious problem

* This belonged to his grand-daughter Mary M. Bryan who married John Ellreth.

for his parents to control him; the child at least gave promise of the man he was to be.

But little has come down to us of his history up to the time of the dispute between the Colonies and Mother Country that at length culminated in the Revolution. He received his education at the Friends' Schools at Haddonfield and Philadelphia. He was probably employed at his father's brewery in early manhood, but it must be confessed that this is conjecture only. The first information we have as to his occupation is in 1762. In that year the sign of a Case Knife was displayed at a hardware store on Market Street near Fourth Street kept by a Timothy Matlack.* As his father had been deceased ten years and the family records show no other Matlack bearing the first name, we may conclude it was our Timothy in question. Again in 1770 we find him dealing in bottled beer, etc.† on Fourth Street, a business in that day without a disreputable taint.

On October 5, 1758 he was married at Arch Street Meeting House to Ellen, daughter of Mordecai and Ann Yarnall.‡ Up to this time his combative disposition had not made him amenable to Quaker discipline but it is not likely that he was held up as a model of what the peace loving Friend should be by the graver members of the Society. Nevertheless he continued in good standing in the meeting for some years after his

* Scharf & Westcott's History of Philadelphia. Vol. II, p. 876.

† Scharf & Westcott's History of Philadelphia. Vol. II, p. 886.

‡ Mordecai Yarnall was a minister of the Society of Friends of considerable note. In 1757 while on a religious visit to England he was taken prisoner and sent to France. Some years after his return to America he settled in Philadelphia, engaged in business there and failed. He died in 1772. His two sons, Peter and Mordecai served in the Continental Army, the former as surgeon. They both subsequently left the service, made their peace with Friends and were received back into membership. Peter afterwards became a prominent minister.

marriage and mention is made of him in the minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting in connection with its business. In 1765 however he was disowned by the Quakers, the charge being "frequenting company in such manner as to neglect business whereby he contracted debts, failed and was unable to satisfy the claims of his creditors. He also became negligent in attending religious meetings."

Robust in health, brimful of animal spirits and vigor, virile, pugnacious, undauntedly courageous, quick to resent an insult or injury, self-reliant, a good hater, rejoicing as a strong man to run a race ;—there was nothing in the Quaker quietism that appealed to him. He loved horses, and a horse race was his delight. He was also fond of cock fighting. He loved everything in which the element of contest, endurance and rivalry were present and into all he entered in the spirit of the Grecian athletes in the Athenian palaestra. His interest was in the contest itself and not in its demoralizing accompaniments. None of his enemies (and he had as many of these as any man of his militant temperament need want,) have charged him with any of the vices of the sporting life. Even Christopher Marshall who could assail the Pembertons with bitter invective and who frequently displays ill nature when mentioning Matlack, never charges him with meanness or unfairness.* In the oration delivered by the Colonel before the American Philosophical Society in 1780 he recommended the trial of draft horses by long races to test wind and strength

* The following for example,

1778: 5: 11 Visited by Timothy Matlack to enquire for news but as he never tells me any I am grown as saucy for I never ask him for any, he being too great a man.

1778: 6: 1 News communicated to me by Timothy Matlack which being so contrary to his constant practice I make this memoranda in order that I may not forget this singular act of his friendship.

if gaming and racing can be separated, for "racing" said he "is disgraced by its connection." It is true that the higher standard of morals to-day has put cock-fighting under the ban but in his day it was a legitimate sport and our judgment must be based on the standard of the time. His associates at this period were varied but we find him a frequent visitor at Joseph Galloway's. Hiltzheimer was also one of his friends and in his diary he frequently mentions him. A few of these passages we may mention as illustrating what we have said above

- 1767-9- 2 Timothy Matlack, J. Lukens and myself measured the new race track.
- 1768-7-20 This afternoon went with John Backhouse and Thomas Shoemaker up to Joseph Galloway's to dine with Timothy Matlack, and others.
- 1769-9- 2 Timothy Matlack, my two sons and self went up to Joseph Galloway's place to see Whitehead Jones raise Daniel Wister's barn and after dinner had a bull bait.
- 1770-3- 6 To-day James DeLancey of New York, and Timothy Matlack had a great cock-fight at Richardson's, up Germantown Road.
- 1770-8-31 Early this morning Timothy Matlack and myself went to the racetrack to see the brown colt Regulus run two miles.
- 1774-2- 8 This afternoon Roger (my big steer) was weighed at Sickel's slaughter house in the presence of Timothy Matlack and others.
- 1781-1- 1 To-day Timothy Matlack and Whitehead Humphreys met on Market Street between 5th and 6th Streets and after some words proceeded to blows.

Graydon tells us in his "Memoirs" that at the breaking out of hostilities, a military company was formed under command of Joseph Cowperthwaite* and known as the "Quaker

* John Cowperthwaite the grandfather of Joseph Cowperthwaite came from Long Island to Burlington County, New Jersey in the early settlement of the country. He located five hundred acres of land between the branches of the Pensauken Creek adjoining the plantation of Timothy Matlack's grandfather. Part of this tract was inherited by his son John who resided on it and here no doubt Joseph Cowperthwaite was born in 1740. Like Timothy Matlack he was a Quaker in early life. He removed to Philadelphia in 1759. He was an active energetic man and imbued with patriotic sentiments. When the Paxton Boys marched on Philadelphia in December 1763 for the purpose of taking the fugitive Indians who had sought refuge there, a number of young Quakers organized a military company with Joseph Cowperthwaite as Captain, to resist the demands of the mob. It is said they were leniently dealt with for this grave infraction of discipline as the sympathy of the whole Quaker body was with the Indians. At the breaking out of hostilities he was early in the field. He was raised to the rank of Colonel and commanded a battalion of Pennsylvania troops. He was at one time placed in charge of a powder mill at Reading and on February 20, 1778 made store keeper and inspector of military stores. William B. Reed, in his life of President Reed says:- "Colonel Cowperthwaite of the Northern Liberties saw much service during the war and was throughout his life a most respected citizen." When Washington planned his attack on Trenton, he dispatched Col. afterwards Gen. Reed to Bristol, to arrange with Gen. Cadwalader in command of the troops there a simultaneous movement against the British forces, under Count Donop, then posted some where opposite on the Jersey side of the river. The attempt proved a failure owing to the drifting ice, but Reed and Cowperthwaite succeeded in crossing with their horses and remained in Burlington for several hours in imminent peril of capture, while seeking to obtain intelligence of the movements of the enemy. Joseph Cowperthwaite was commissioned Justice of the County Courts of Philadelphia, 9, 3, 1776

Blues". It is entirely safe to say that a choicer collection of wild spirits never troubled the Quaker Israel. Timothy Matlack may have been a member of this organization inasmuch as he was in accord with their sentiments and the association must have been congenial. In all events he evidently learned something of military matters to warrant his selection by the blue-blooded Associators for the Colonelcy of the rifle battalion.

The battle of Lexington was fought April 19, 1775 and his patriotic ardor burst into flame and he entered into the contest for liberty with his whole soul. In his memorial addressed to the Assembly in the time of his troubles after the war he refers to this event as the date of his active engagement in the patriot struggle.*

In the minutes of the Continental Congress we find under date of May 15, 1775, the following entry. "Agreed that the Secretary be allowed to employ Timothy Matlack as a clerk, he having first taken an oath or affirmation to keep secret the transactions (or secrets) of the Congress that may be entrusted to him or may come to his knowledge."

He was subsequently appointed by Congress store keeper of military supplies, an office of considerable responsibility.

The Colony of Pennsylvania was then in a ferment the Quakers as a body, the Germans and many of the Episcopalians were unwilling to take the momentous step of renouncing their allegiance to Great Britain and hoped that some way could be devised to bring about a settlement of differences. But there was another element who sought strenuously to sever their connections and while in the minority were active and determined.

On May 10, 1776, Congress recommended the Colonies to change their Constitutions to conform with the new order of

and again 11. 10. 1778. In 1785 he was elected High Sherril of Philadelphia. It is probable that his connection with the Quakers was severed at the beginning of the Revolution. His second marriage was solemnized at Christ Church, Philadelphia. He died in 1809.

* Penna. Archives Vol. X p. 199.

things. The Assembly was unwilling to move in the matter and accordingly the ultra patriots determined to proceed without them. Mass meetings were held and delegates elected to attend a conference on 6, 18, 1776. This resulted in a Convention that met on July 17th to frame a new Constitution. Timothy Matlack was a member of both the Conference and the Convention and was also one of the Committee to prepare the draft.* Dr. Franklin was perhaps the leading spirit in the preparation of this document but it is reasonably certain that it embodied Timothy Matlack's views. It was a crude performance and never satisfactory but it must be born in mind that Constitution building was something new for these patriots. It was apprentice work and there were no models fitted for the occasion to pattern after. It was finished on September 1776 and when later a mass meeting was assembled in the State House Yard to deliberate on some of its provisions we find James Cannon, Timothy Matlack, Dr. Young and Col. Smith defending it while Col. McKean and John Dickenson opposed it.†

In 1775 the Associators of Philadelphia recruited three battalions of militia and early in 1776 two more were raised. One of them, armed with rifles and known as the "Shirt Battalion" was commanded by him. On the day he was elected to the Conference above referred to, news was brought to Philadelphia that a numerous body of Tories had collected in Delaware and were threatening communications with Dover. A detachment of his battalion was sent to disperse them. It does not seem that he accompanied them.‡

In the early part of July he was probably with his battalion doing service in New Jersey, but on the 24th of that month

* Christopher Marshall's Diary and Penna. Archives, 3rd series, Vol. X. p. 761.

† Christopher Marshall's Diary.

‡ Colonial Records Vol. X. p. 653.

he took his seat in the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania and took an active part in its deliberations. *On August 7th, Council resolved that he lay before the Convention the necessity of raising the flying camp † and on the following day he was with Dr. Rittenhouse, Owen Biddle and others appointed a committee "to fix on a plan of fortification at Billingsport and to employ engineers and workmen to carry the same into execution." ‡ He was absent from the meetings of the Council from December 24th, 1776 to January 24th, 1777 during which time he was engaged in military duty. He commanded the body of troops that destroyed the bridges across the Rancocas and Pensauken Creeks § pursuant to the suggestion of Washington through Gen. Cadwalader to the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania. || He was with his battalion in Cadwalader's Brigade that made the unsuccessful attempt to cross the river at Dunk's Ferry on the day of the Battle of Trenton and was in the van of the Pennsylvania Militia. ¶ He served throughout the campaign that culminated in the battle of Princeton.

On March 6th, 1777 two days after the first meeting of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania he was chosen its Secretary, ** a position he filled with ability until the end of the war. In 1783 the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania presented him with a silver urn "as a token of their appreciation of his patriotic devotion to the cause of the Colonies in their struggle for Freedom and the many and valuable services rendered by him during the entire period

* Colonial Records Vol. X. p. 653.

† Colonial Records Vol. X. p. 673.

‡ Colonial Records Vol. X. p. 678.

§ Letter of Gov. Livingston to Owen Biddle, Penna. Archives, Vol. X p. 238.

|| Penna. Archives, Vol. V, p. 95.

¶ Stryker's "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton", p. 232.

** Colonial Records, Vol. XI. p. 174.

until the acknowledgment of their Independence by Great Britain in the Treaty of Peace." *

Notwithstanding the many arduous duties that devolved upon him by reason of his office, his activities were by no means limited to them. He was made in 1777 Keeper of the Great Seal and the issuance of marriage and tavern licences were made part of his duties. He was also appointed Keeper of the Register of names of all persons attainted, or to be attainted, of high treason. We see him in 1779 by the side of Gen. Reed in his headlong ride to quell the riot at "Fort Wilson." †

He contributed numerous articles on timely topics to the newspapers of the day and in one of these he flays Benedict Arnold for his extravagance while military commandant in Philadelphia ‡ and he was afterwards selected to conduct the prosecution against him at the court-martial. In 1779 he was

* Inscription on the urn. This urn is in the possession of William P. Bryan of Vincentown, N. J. a great grandson of Timothy Matlack's daughter Martha.

† Samuel R Fisher, then a Tory prisoner in the jail at Third and Market Streets, thus relates his experience of the riot. "From the jail I saw Joseph Reed, Timothy Matlack, James Claypoole and John O. Kelley, on horseback come down Market Street, the two first with drawn swords in their hands. They rode round the corner of Third Street and proceeded to Wilson's house, where, with a number of those called the City Light-Horse they dispersed and took up those called Militia, some of whom they brought to jail. They then returned to Market Street, at the corner of which I saw them meet some of the militia who had got two brass field-pieces and were going with them to join their companions. With much difficulty Reed, Matlack, Claypool and Kelley, with sundry assistants, forced the militia into the jail not without many strokes of their swords and taking hold on the horses led away the field-pieces."

‡ Scharf & Westcott's History of Phila. Vol. I. p.389. Matlack wrote under the nom de plume "T. G."

a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.* In 1780 he was one of the subscribers to the Bank of Pennsylvania, organized "to aid the struggling country at the trying time when the Continental Money had depreciated so much as to be almost worthless" and soon after he became a member of the first Board of Directors of the Bank of North America.† In 1760 he was with Jared Ingersoll elected by the Assembly to the Continental Congress. In 1781 and 1782 he was one of the Secretaries of the American Philosophical Society. ‡

In the November election in 1782 the radical party that had hitherto been in control were defeated and the complexion of the Assembly and the Supreme Executive Council was changed. The time and opportunity to pay off old scores had come and the now dominant party took advantage of it. Matlack who was an adept in the gentle art of making enemies was selected as the victim and made the scape-goat to bear the sins of his party. The Controller General reported to the Assembly that he had neglected to keep accounts as Keeper of the Great Seal, Commissioner for forming the Flying Camp, Colonel of the Rifle Battalion and prosecutor of Gen. Arnold and that he was unable to bring him to a settlement, thus making him appear as a defaulter. The Assembly brought the matter before the Supreme Executive Council and he was requested to resign his Secretaryship. The opportunity was too good to be lost and the Assembly passed a resolution declaring him "unworthy of public trust and confidence." He addressed a memorial to the House protesting against their action; denying the truth of the many reports circulated against him; claiming that a great injustice had been done him; that he had been offered no opportunity to be heard in his defence

* Scharf & Westcott's History of Phila. Vol. I. p. 406.

† Scharf & Westcott's History of Phila. Vol. III. p. 2089.

‡ Early Proceedings Of The American Philosophical Society.

and that when his accounts were justly and equitably adjusted there would be a considerable balance due him. He demanded that the opinion of the Supreme Court should be taken on the points stated by the Controller "as points of law only, in which no fact whatever is mixed." The matter came to the attention of the Board of Censors and they declared the action of the Assembly unconstitutional. Their report was a scathing rebuke. They said "Timothy Matlack was a public officer holding at the pleasure of the President and Council, he was liable as other civil officers to an impeachment and to trial as an officer, for his misconduct before the Supreme Executive Council, he was also amenable to the ordinary courts of justice. But the Constitution of Pennsylvania countenances no undefined and arbitrary powers such as the House assumed in his case, powers that may be equally exerted to shelter a set of defaulters and speculators and *to destroy persons obnoxious to the predominant party*. In Mr. Matlack's case there was neither summons, hearing, charge or trial. In short he was condemned unheard." The Assembly submitted with good grace and the resolution declaring him "unworthy of public trust, and confidence" was annulled and rescinded by them, and the matter referred back to the Supreme Executive Council to take such action as they deemed fit. The case languished for some time but was finally brought to trial. Judgment was obtained against him but the original claim of £2826. melted down to £36. 13s. 4d. Execution was issued but as no goods were found he was taken for debt and confined in jail. From there he addressed May 21, 1787 a manly letter to Dr. Franklin then the President of Council indignantly denying that he had received justice and that a claim against the state for £1500. "on one count only that he deemed legal had been rejected by the Controller and Supreme Executive Council without a hearing or without the chance to bring the matter before a jury." The whole matter was a clear case of persecution as is evidenced by the fact that the charges against him were made months before the Council of Safety of Philadelphia

had presented him with their token of appreciation and his reputation did not suffer as he was after that employed by the State in offices of honor and responsibility. ‡ Early in 1784 being out of employment he removed to New York † and engaged in mercantile business Here his friend Hiltzheimer called on him. ‡ The business venture was probably unsuccessful as he was again in Philadelphia in November filling an appointment on a Committee of the American Philosophical Society. In 1790 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to explore the water ways of the State. § In this he was engaged until November of the same year. In 1793 he was clerk of the Senate || and in 1800 was made Master of the Rolls. ¶ He lived for some years in Lancaster, but on his appointment as Prothonotary of the District Court he removed to Philadelphia. *** In 1813 he was elected Alderman and held the position until 1818. †† This closed his official life.

He was a man of intellectual vigor. He displayed ability as a public speaker and writer, and his official correspondence shows him to have been master of the art of expressing the sense of the bodies he represented with force and clearness. His turn of mind was eminently practical. The goody-goody semi-religious publications of the day that comprised a very large part of the issues of the press were not to his taste The works of nature and scientific matters were more in his line.

* Citations from the Penna. Archives, Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council and of the Assembly.

† Early Transactions Of The American Philosophical Society.

‡ Hiltzheimer's Diary.

§ Colonial Records and Scharl & Westcott's History of Phila. Vol. I. p. 461.

|| Martin's Bench & Bar of Phila.

¶ Martin's Bench & Bar of Phila.

*** Martin's Bench & Bar of Phila.

†† Martin's Bench & Bar of Phila.

In the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society he took great interest. He read before them at different times, a paper "On the Growth of Trees from the Bud downward";—"An Account of a Remarkable Thunder-storm";—"A Description of a Large Tusk found in the back Country";—"An Account of an Open Stove", and in connection with Dr. Wistar, "An Account of a Large Thighbone found in Woodbury Creek in Gloucester County." * When Hiltzheimer killed any of his mammoth steers he was sure to be on hand to see them weighed. While living at Lancaster, removed from the turmoil of Philadelphia his little farm was his delight and he contributed to The Philadelphia Agricultural Society, papers on the Cultivation of the Vine;—on Peach trees;—on the Making and Fining of Cider and an account of a new "Pumice" Press, with some Remarks on Cider making. This latter was accompanied by a model. He seems to have been handy with tools as this model was the work of his own hands.

His versatile talent was also shown in his appearing as a quasi-lawyer before the Supreme Executive Council in 1788 as counsel for Dr. Glentworth and Tench Francis to dispute a claim in which his old enemy Miers Fisher was the attorney for the plaintiff. He defended the case with ability and appears to have been successful. †

In 1782 The American Philosophical Society, selected him to deliver the oration before it, a mark of high honor that had hitherto been shown only to Provost Smith and Drs. Rush and Rittenhouse. The subject of his discourse was Agriculture, and while indulging some little in sentiment as is customary on such occasions his address is mainly practical, and shows him to have been a close observer. He gives us a picture of the condition of Agriculture at that time and incidentally something of the struggles of the early Colonists.

* Early Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society.

† Penna. Archives 3rd series Vol. I. p. 587.

During the Revolution the Quakers dealt severely with all of their members who permitted their patriotism to take precedence of the testimony born by the Society against war, and in some cases it is claimed that they strained a point in doing so. Christopher Marshall in his diary under date of 10, 31, 1783 mentions the following case :

“Lydia Darrah, disowned for the only reason given : viz : her non-attendance and going to the meeting of the disowned friends and her being a true serviceable whig while the English had possession of the city &c. As to her not going to meeting now, it's well known that she went now as commonly as she had done for the space of eighteen years before she had committed those crimes above mentioned and yet was never as much as spoken to on that occasion.”

This action on the part of the Quakers naturally aroused a spirit of hostility and resentment on the part of those who were thus summarily disowned, especially so as they felt that the real cause was their sympathy, actively or passively expressed with the patriots. On other points they were in accord with Quakerism and had no desire to unite with other religious bodies. Accordingly a new body was formed that received the name of Free Quakers. Matlack as we have seen had been disowned long before for other causes and had no just grievance himself against the mainbody for the reasons above given, but he was in close unity of feeling with the ostracised ones and entered into the new movement with his accustomed vigor. The meeting that perfected the organization it is claimed was held at his house on June, 4, 1781* and he afterwards became an elder. In their contest with the main body to wring from them certain alleged rights he appeared on some occasions as their spokesman or attorney. Time and

* Westcott's Historic Mansions in Phila. p. 329.

space will not permit us to enter more at length into this interesting history. Suffice it to say that the Free Quaker Society had not the elements of stability. It languished almost from the very first. As a religious body it has practically ceased to exist though still alive as a patriotic and benevolent organization.

The patriotic ardor of our hero burned brightly as long as he lived and, whenever a war cloud appeared above the national horizon he was at once aroused. In 1799, when the menacing attitude of France gave promise of a conflict, we find him with Rev. William Smith, Charles Biddle and others, all over the age limit prescribed by law for military duty, forming a body of Associators and signing a paper agreeing to provide themselves with arms and hold themselves ready for active service,* and again in 1812 when far past the three score and ten years of life he again stepped forward to offer himself.†

But the period of life had come to him when "the strong men shall bow themselves and the grinders cease because they are few, and those that look out of the windows be darkened." And with age came poverty. He found a home with his son in law Guy Bryan at Holmesburg and there he passed the remaining years of his life. It was perhaps earlier than this when John Fanning Watson made his acquaintance and learned from him so much concerning the events that transpired in Philadelphia during his long life. On his way from Bristol to Philadelphia, Lafayette stopped to pay his respects to him and here Peale painted his portrait. He died April 14, 1829 and his remains were interred by the side of his first wife in the Free Quaker Grave Yard, she having preceeded him long before.

* Autobiography of Charles Biddle p. 277.

† Autobiography of Charles Biddle p. 336.

Many years ago the advisability of selling this old graveyard which had fallen into disuse, was broached in a meeting of the Free Quakers but the measure was strenuously opposed by Timothy Matlack's grand-son, Timothy Bryan. Recognizing the fact however, that the sale must eventually take place, he charged his son Guy with the duty of reverently caring for the remains of the honored dead. This duty in turn devolved on Guy's son William P. Bryan and when the time came he religiously fulfilled the charge. On November 20, 1905, the remains of Timothy Matlack and other members of the family were removed to Fatlands on the Schuylkill River opposite Valley Forge and here the bones of the undaunted patriot rest.

Timothy Matlack was twice married. His first wife died July 16, 1797. At that time they lived on Front Street near Arch Street. *He married again Aug. 17, 1797 at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Elizabeth Copper widow of Capt. Norris Copper who survived him. She was a sister of David Claypoole, the printer and is said to have been a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell. He had no issue by her.

By his first wife he had two sons, William and Mordecai and three daughters, Sybil, Catharine and Martha. Mordecai, his favorite son was a youth of promise. He enlisted as midshipman in the Continental Navy and was a favorite of Captain Nicholas Biddle who presented him with a valuable sword as a token of his esteem. He was on board the frigate Randolph in 1778 in the sea fight with the British frigate Yarmouth. The ill fated Randolph blew up during the engagement and nearly all on board perished. Mordecai Matlack was then in his 16th year.

Some years after the death of Timothy Matlack there appeared in serial form in the columns of "The Friend", a religious paper published in the interests of the Society of Friends,

* Hiltzheimer's Diary.

an article entitled "Thomas Scattergood And His Times." It is a most valuable contribution to the history of the Society in Pennsylvania during the last half of the Eighteenth Century. The author, Nathan Kite no doubt received much information from those who were actors themselves in the stormy times of the Revolution and the work is colored by their strong sectarian bias. The author relates several instances in which Matlack figures and he reflects severely upon him. He speaks of him in one of these as "one of the most fiery persecutors of Friends." * Bowden in his History of Friends in America, makes use of Kite's article as an authority and goes still farther in his censure. He speaks of his "sheer malice" † and says he was "notoriously malicious against Friends." ‡ Both Kite and Bowden have been accepted as authorities on matters of which they treat and these statements have hitherto passed unchallenged. I feel however, that a gross injustice has been done to the memory of the old patriot and I cannot pass these censures unnoticed. It is true, that Matlack entertained the most bitter feelings against the Quakers or more strictly speaking against those of their number who by reason of their wealth, standing and Tory proclivities dominated the meeting and influenced its proceedings. We shall show presently some reasons for his antagonism, but the charge that he was guilty of malice or persecution, "fiery" or otherwise, is not shown nor does it seem to be justified.

The following is one of the incidents related by Kite and in which according to Bowden, Matlack displays "sheer malice." In the early part of 1775, Robert Walker, an English Friend who had been making a religious visit in this country, was about to return, but before doing so he sought an opportunity to visit the Continental Congress to leave them a

* The Friend Vol. XXI p. 62

† Bowden's History Of Friends In America Vol. II p. 293

‡ Bowden's History Of Friends In America Vol. II p. 343

accorded him and he
ory :

“They were all patient and attentive, as were all present except Timothy Matlack who was exasperated against Friends and who evidently endeavored by staring Robert in the face whilst he was speaking to put him out of countenance or embarrass him. Robert retired and that evening being sent for by the Captain, he went on board the ship which immediately got underway. Before morning the house of Joshua Fisher where he had lodged was surrounded by a company of armed men sent at the instigation of Timothy Matlack to arrest him.” *

Now we need only to ask this question:—Would an august body like the Continental Congress, composed largely of gentlemen well acquainted with and observant of the ordinary civilities of life, tolerate for one instant one of their employees (for Matlack was only a clerk) to violate the decorum of their body by insulting one who appeared before them by their permission and under the circumstances practically a guest? It is unreasonable to suppose so. More than this Matlack was at the beginning of his career, unknown to fame, and without influence or authority. It is again unreasonable to suppose that he had weight enough to instigate the attempted arrest. The story may have a slight germ of truth but it bears all the marks of having been grossly exaggerated by frequent repetition before it came to the notice of the writer.

Wherein the Society of Friends suffered “fiery persecution” from him or where he displayed malice towards them it is difficult to see. When in 1777 several of the prominent Friends were arrested and sent to Virginia as treasonable sus-

* The Friend. Vol. XXI, p. 307.

pects, unjustly and in defiance of law as it is claimed, it is not shown that he had anything to do with it beyond what his official duty as Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council required of him. Gilpin in his "Exiles to Virginia" attaches no blame to him. In the Free Quaker controversy he was one of the Committee to convey a letter to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting* and he was selected by the Free Quakers as one of a Committee to present their petition before the Assembly† and this selection was made, no doubt, because he was a cogent speaker and familiar with the manner of conducting business before legislative bodies. His position was largely that of a counsel and no matter how strenuously a lawyer advocates the cause of his client it is not usual to charge him with "malice." The most pungent and angry deliverances that emanated from the Free Quakers do not bear his name.

On the contrary, when the exiled Friends were sent to Virginia he remembered old favors. Kite mentions a case in point, but slurs his integrity. Owen Jones, a prominent Friend, was one of those selected for arrest. Matlack respected him; he had received favors from him in the past and willing to help him; in registering his name, put "Jr." after it and in consequence Owen Jones, Jr. suffered vicariously for his father, no doubt to the satisfaction of both. If Matlack's integrity is to be called in question for this act, Owen Jones, Sr. is equally at fault for taking advantage of it, but Kite sees in him nothing to censure. When the son was treated with unjust severity, he appealed to Matlack who did all in his power to help him. Again when Elizabeth Drinker whose husband was among the exiles, visited Lancaster to seek to have the sentence mitigated, she applied to him for his help and while her prejudice against him is evident, yet in her

* Charles Wetherill's History Of The Free Quakers.

† Charles Wetherill's History Of The Free Quakers.

Diary we find that she accepted his hospitality and received nothing but kindness from him.

But there was abundant provocation for the cordial dislike that Timothy Matlack entertained for the dominant members of the Quakers and the grounds for this were mainly political. He had cast in his lot with the patriots and there was much at stake. Failure to accomplish their purpose to secure independence meant the halter certainly for some, and no one could safely calculate to how great an extent the vengeance of Great Britain might be carried. Without mentioning Matlack's name, Kite relates the following incident:

"Miers Fisher whilst walking in the streets of Philadelphia during the early part of the American Revolution met an acquaintance dressed as an officer in the American Army. Miers stopped the person and taking hold of the sword addressed him thus: "Where art thou hurrying so fast with this thing dangling by thy side?" "I am going to fight for my property and my liberty." Flash kindled up the eyes of the interrogator, with the keen spirit of sarcastic rebuke whilst briefly and pungently he replied, "as for thy property thou hast none--and as for thy liberty, thou owest that to the clemency of thy creditors, me amongst the rest." Off went the man in his regimentals with a lesson he forgot not soon and the smile hung long about the mouth of the speaker as he watched the defeated warrior."*

The conduct of Miers Fisher on this occasion seems to meet Friend Kite's hearty approval and commendation, but

* The Friend, Vol. XXI p. 47. In Howard M. Jenkin's "Pennsylvania, Colonial And Federal," John Pemberton and not Miers Fisher is made the hero (sic) of this episode.

can we imagine that the saintly John Woolman or any other of those worthy Friends whom the world reverences and honors would be guilty of such cowardly ungenerous taunts? No. They were the sneers of a self-righteous Pharisee, and more than that of a Tory who in later years was suspected of 'treason and sent into exile. Of course the "defeated warrior" did not soon forget the lesson that was no credit to the teacher. Could it do aught else than awaken feelings of resentment?

One more incident and I close. William Matlack the oldest son of Timothy inherited his father's patriotic sentiments and of course became a subject for Friends to "deal" with. Accordingly Samuel R. Fisher (brother of Miers) and John James * went to Timothy Matlack's house to visit the son, presumably representing the meeting. The father was not at home at the time but returned and found them there. On learning their business, his indignation at what he considered their sublime impudence knew no bounds and driving them out into the street he thrashed them severely with his walking stick until he broke it over them.

This may be one of the instances of "fiery persecution" Matlack was guilty of, but when we consider the fact that only a few months before, the news come to him that his favorite son had given up his life for his country and that the father's eyes might never more behold him till the sea should give up its dead; and when we consider that the meeting had sent the man who above all others was perhaps the most objectionable to him, in the person of Samuel R. Fisher, a Tory sympathizer

* Westcott's Historic Mansions Of Philadelphia p. 324-- quoting from a newspaper of the period. Elizabeth Drinker in her Diary tells us it was "Tommy" Fisher and not Samuel. Both "Tommy" and Samuel as well as John James were among those Quakers who had been arrested and sent to Virginia. The Fisher family seem to have been particularly obnoxious to the authorities. See Chief Justice McKean's opinion of Samuel in Penna. Archives. 1st series, Vol. VII p. 279.

even more pronounced that his brother Miers who even then had been engaged in treasonable correspondence, for he was very shortly afterwards arrested and spent two years in jail;— I say when we consider all these it is not to be wondered at that our high spirited hero visited them with the punishment they deserved.

Since the above paper was read the writer received a letter from William Stone Abert, Esq., of Washington, D. C., in which he says:

“My father, Col. James W. Abert, in February 1895 wrote a brief article on Col. Timothy Matlack and among other things states: ‘It was Timothy Matlack who first read the Declaration of Independence to the people.’ Mrs Constantia Bache Abert, a great grand-daughter of Benjamin Franklin writes: ‘Several years ago, an old friend of our family, Mr. Anthony Morris of Pennsylvania formerly, but for many years a resident near Georgetown, D. C. looking at the picture of Timothy Matlack said to me: ‘Do you know that your husband’s great grand-father was the first one to read the Declaration of Independence to the people of Philadelphia, from the State House steps. I was a young boy about eight years of age, July 4, 1776, at the time and stood in the crowd and heard him. Whether he was chosen as a reader for his stentorian voice or for the position he held in the Commonwealth I cannot tell. I only know that I heard him.’”

From the minutes of the Council of Safety we learn that on July 5, the Declaration of Independence was ordered to be read and proclaimed on the 8th inst. Christopher Marshall in his Diary says it was read by John Nixon who was at that time a member of the Council of Safety.

May not the occasion referred to by Mr. Morris have been an unofficial reading by Colonel Matlack? He was at that time Clerk of Congress. The last mention made of him in that capacity is on the 11th day of July 1776.

APPENDIX

AN
ORATION
DELIVERED MARCH 16, 1780
BEFORE THE
PATRON, VICE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS
OF THE
AMERICAN
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
HELD
AT PHILADELPHIA
FOR PROMOTING
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE

By TIMOTHY MATLACK ESQUIRE
A member of the said Society and Secretary of the Supreme
Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA
PRINTED BY STYNER AND CIST IN SECOND STREET
MDCCLXXX

TO THE
REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
FREEMEN
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF *PENNSYLVANIA*,
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET,
THE GUARDIANS OF THE STATE,

THIS ORATION IS DEDICATED

BY THEIR MOST OBEDIENT

FAITHFUL SERVANT

THE AUTHOR

Timothy Matlack from a Painting by Peale



PREFACE

THE following Oration was delivered immediately after the Law for incorporating the Philosophical Society was passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. It was composed at a short notice; the Gentlemen appointed to the annual Duty of Delivering an Oration before the Society, having declined it, in Consequence of his being nominated to an important Office, which required his immediate and very close Attention.

Performances of this Kind are sometimes altered and amended after they have been delivered, and perhaps it is justifiable to do so; but to me it always appeared uncandid and unwarrantable. This therefore, is published Word for Word as it was delivered, except only what follows from the Mention of Captain Biddle's Fall, Page 10, to the End of that Paragraph which I found myself unable to pronounce: I could neither pronounce it nor get clear of the Idea for some Time. The Publication of that Part will apologize for some Hesitation in one or two Paragraphs following it.

To deliver an Oration which took up an Hour and ten Minutes, before as respectable an Audience as ever collected within the same Compass in any Country, could not have been an easy Task even to one accustomed to speak in Public; and the polite and highly obliging Attention which was paid during the whole Time, alone enabled me to go through it, unpracticed in the Art of Speaking as I am. It would be great Injustice to my own Feelings, if I neglected to acknowledge that kind Indulgence in the most grateful Terms.

T. M.

An ORATION, &c.

IT is now but seven Years since the revered and learned Gentleman* who first began the annual Duty of this Day delivered that copious, though concise Oration, which, with a masterly Hand, at once points out our Object and animates to the Pursuit.

The Year following, the ingenious Doctor Rush gave a learned Discourse upon the Diseases of the American Natives, compared with the diseases of Europe: A Discourse which will convey to future Times many useful Remarks, which the present Day alone could afford.

In the Year 1775 my worthy Friend Mr. Rittenhouse, an amiable Member of this Society, delivered an Oration on the Science of Astronomy. A Subject so copious and brilliant must have warmed and animated even the coldest Genius—must have inspired Sentiments and Reflections worthy of Attention but in his Hands it appears truly great, majestic and sublime. Opening and unfolding the wonderful Scene, he bears us with him through the starry Heaven, and marks out the Footsteps of them all, as they dance in solemn Round through the Immensity of Space;—and while the delightful Scene is before us,—while the Mind is impressed with a pleasing Astonishment,—is wondering at the Beauteous Order

* The Rev. Doctor W. Smith.

of the glittering and stupendous Frame, calling our Attention to still higher Things, he points to the "thick Darkness" where HE dwells, whose awful Fiat spoke them into Being;—And, looking back, he says, "And all yonder Stars innumerable, with their Dependencies, may perhaps compose but the Leaf of A Flower in the Creator's Gardens!" Who can hear this—hear his Creator thus magnified, and not feel a living Soul leap for Joy within him.

These are some of the early Fruits of this Society: And thus it is, that fair Science, while her right Hand guides and supports Man through the World, her left always points towards Heaven.

He who reads the last mentioned Oration will be the wiser and the better for it; but he will no longer wonder that five Years have elapsed and not one Oration since delivered. 'Tis a humbling Consideration, that our Blessings have each their attendant Inconveniences;—This by excelling too far, has damped and discouraged where it ought to have roused and emulated.

The learned and ingenious Gentlemen of this Society, best qualified for this annual Task, have for various Reasons or Pretences declined the Duty, while I, in all Respects unequal to it, have ventured on the Attempt, as the most pointed Proof that could possibly be given of my full and firm Reliance on your Candor. I have but one Apology to offer—It is an Act of Duty, not of Choice—All cannot excel—it is impossible, and I am content to stand a Foil to such distinguished Brightness—such uncommon Lustre.

When, a few Days ago you appointed me to the Duty of this Evening, entirely unprepared for the Discharge of it, I had not even thought of a Subject on which to speak; but sitting down to consider of it, the Seals of the State lay before me; On the Face a Plow, a Sheaf of Wheat and a Ship; On the Reverse, Liberty, represented by a Female Form with a modest, but animated and determined Countenance, in her

right Hand a drawn Dagger,—her left Foot vigorously and firmly pressing to the Ground the horrid Head of Tryanny represented by a huge, grim, furious Lion, exciting a last convulsive Effort to rise and devour her: The Motto “Both can’t survive.” How just a Picture of the Contest between these United States and prostrate *Britain*, still haughty, desperate and furious in her Fall! How tempting a Theme for Declamation!

But to what Purpose shall it be pursued? Has not the youthful blooming Genius of *America* roused her Sons to Arms? A brave well disciplined Army is already in the Field:—Men, whose Intrepidity in Battle does them Honor; but whose Firmness, Magnanimity and Perseverance, in contending with the Rigors of the Seasons, and unusual Hardships of War, have not been equalled by Mankind: To such men as these it were Insult to offer a Motive beyond the Feelings of their own Hearts, and the Honors they have already earned, to excite them to do all that human Hands can perform and Thousands of Citizens, fired by the great Example, stand ready to join with them when the Occasion shall require it. Our gallant Officers who have led them on, are by Experience, become Masters in the Art of War. Foreigners of the first Distinction, led by a Love of Liberty, have left their native Country and united with us in the glorious Contest.* A Kind

* Impartial History will represent the Conduct of the Marquis *De La Fayette*, in joining our Army at the time he did, as one of those Events which do the highest Honor to human Nature. While every Friend to Liberty of all Countries, admired the Patriotic sentiments which distinguished that young Noblemen, his Conduct, Courage and Intrepidity endeared him to our great General and the whole Army.

The Baron *De Steuben*, the Father of Discipline in *America* has rendered Services to these United States which it is not easy to describe. And however sensible we may be of their Importance, and of his steady Perseverance through the greatest Difficulties, it will not be in the Power

protecting Providence has sent us a great General, whose Heart is animated with the purest Flame that ever warmed a Patriot Breast. A wise and powerful King, inspired with Benevolence to Mankind has made our cause his Own. The hardy Sons of *America* have dared to meet her enemies on that Element which Britain once, proudly boasting, stiled "her own"—Alas! too boldly dared the unequal Combat: There the brave neglected *Biddle*, impelled by too much Virtue, nobly fell.—And, oh! forgive the falling Tear, which a fond Father's swelling Heart rolls reluctant down his Cheek at the Remembrance. I mourn a darling Son, once the fond Hope and Comfort of my Heart—That dreadful fatal Blast, which sent the *Randolph* to splinters, scattered his mangled Limbs in the Air and they fell, blacked and disfigured, a Prey to the Fishes of the Sea.—I mourn his Loss but would preserve his Name.—Beloved by all that knew him, esteemed and highly honored by his brave Captain*, he fell in the most glorious cause—and, 'tis just to say, he lived and died unconquered, and from Infancy to that awful Hour the Voice of

of the present Age to make him a just Recompense: Posterity must remain indebted to him, and will undoubtedly do Justice to his Memory.

Highly sensible of the great Merit of many other Foreigners who have early joined us in this Contest, I should rejoice exceedingly in the Opportunity of doing them that Justice to which their great and faithful Services have entitled them: but in the mean time there will not, I am confident be found among them a Man who will feel himself hurt by the Justice done to these two great Examples;—which, to speak my Sentiments freely, show more real disinterested Love of Liberty than is recorded in the Annals of any Time or Country.

* He was a Midshipman on Board that Ship and on her Return from her first Cruise at *Charlestown*, Captain *Biddle* distinguished him by presenting him with a very handsome Sword as a Mark of his great Esteem and Affection. He was then but 17 Years of Age.

Fear or Complaint was never heard from his Lips!---But wherefore do I weep?---'Tis my Glory that I had such a Son to fall in such a Cause.

Leaving then this brighter Theme, I had still before me *Agriculture*, and its attendant *Commerce*. Here my Education would have led me to prefer Commerce,---that mighty Chain which girds the Globe and unites all Mankind in one common interest;---Each bestowing and receiving equal Benefits---the peculiar Produce of every Quarter of the World is handed to all its Inhabitants.

But, reflecting that the support of the brave Army now fighting our Battles for us, and that Commerce which will one Day raise this State to high Importance, both depend on *Agriculture*, it claims a first Consideration among the Arts. *Cowley* thought justly when he said "The Plow, in a Field arable is the most honorable Escutcheon." And I beg your Pardon for the Boast, that my Ancestors, some of whom inhabited this Country more than a Century ago, were all of them Husbandmen.

It will I suppose, be expected that something should be said of the Rise, Progress and Antiquity of *Agriculture*.

To relate the Custom of the *Chinese* Emperors, from Time immemorial offering Sacrifices and Prayers to *Chang-ti*, their Idol to obtain a plentiful Harvest, or to describe what are improperly called the divine Honors, paid many Ages past to *Ceres* Queen of *Sicily* for introducing Wheat into *Europe*, and parcelling out Fields to the Inhabitants of her Kingdom, would lead to melancholy Reflection on the Weakness and Folly of human Nature. And it would wear the Face of Ridicule seriously to inquire whether *Cicero* derived his Name from the Honor acquired by his Ancestor, famous for raising of Peas, or from a Vetch said to be upon his Nose. But we have on the present Occasion the highest Authority and of the greatest Antiquity to refer to: I mean the sacred Writings. *Agriculture* was undoubtedly the first Employment in which

Mankind were engaged. Indeed, so far as relates to this World it was the main Design for which he was created. For it is a Remark made by the inspired Penman, that after the Creation of the Earth and of every Plant of the Field, "there was not a Man to till the Ground." And immediately after he was created and the Garden of Eden planted, "the LORD GOD took the Man and put him into the Garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it." From hence we may reasonably suppose, that his Knowledge of Agriculture was intuitive perfect and complete; but what Portion of this Knowledge immediately derived from the Deity, he retained after he was expelled from that happy Seat we are not informed. Certain it is however, that *Adam's* two sons took each a separate part of this great Business,—the Elder because a "Tiller of the Ground" and the Younger "a Keeper of Sheep". After the Flood, *Noah* retained so much Knowledge, that "he began to be a Husbandman, and planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine, and was drunken." There can be no Doubt but that such Abuse of Knowledge from whatever Source it might have been derived, must naturally tend to lessen, if not destroy it. The Event was such as ought to have been expected:—As Mankind degenerated then Knowledge in Agriculture declined; and when they laid aside the Practice of it, they became brutally savage. The whole History of Mankind is one continued Proof of this Fact— and what is daily before our Eyes in the Conduct of the savage Tribes of America is a striking Example. On the other Hand, as Knowledge and Virtue have dawned upon various Nations they have paid greater Attention to Agriculture: And it is a general Rule which has a very few Exceptions in Favor of Trade and Commerce, that in Proportion to the Attention which has been given to Agriculture and the Respect paid to Husbandmen, the Bonds of Civil Society have been strengthened, the Arts have flourished and Nations have increased in solid Riches, Honor and real Happiness. When the Empire of *Rome* had risen to the Fullness of its Glory

and produced those great Men, whose Sentiments and Conduct remain to this Day as Lessons of Wisdom and Virtue, they held it infamous to neglect or despise Agriculture—And it has been remarked that *Cato* thought it real Praise to say that a Man was much addicted to Tillage. This Sentiment was so generally adopted by the Romans of that Time that the most honorable Patrician Families derived their Names from the Branches of Agriculture, which distinguished their Ancestors: Of which the best Historians give the clearest Testimony and the present Age has produced still more honorable Testimonies in Favor of this Science. To show that the wisest and best Men of our Day have given their Countenance to Agriculture we need only say that *Lewis* the *Sixteenth* of *France*, the Friend of Mankind, the Father of his People, and the illustrious Ally of these United States, cultivated the Fields which surround his Imperial Palace, has held and guided the Plow with his own royal Hands. And so great has been the Improvement of this Science under that Prince and his immediate Predecessor, that I have the best Authority to say, it has within eighteen Years past doubled the annual Produce of his Kingdom.

Great Prince, it is not an empty Compliment, but solid Truth, that there is not a Gem in thy Imperial Crown, but derives new Lustre from thy Wisdom—new Brilliance from thy Benevolence! While those which once ornamented the Crown of thy Enemy, new-set by Folly, have lost their Luster—and the largest and most valued shaken from their Place by the convulsive Efforts of Pride and Madness, have fallen from his foolish head!

The Experiments made by *Duhamel* while he held the important Post of Inspector General of the Marine of *France*, laid the Foundation for the Improvement in Husbandry lately made in *England*, and is a strong Proof what great things may be done by persevering Genius; but those who expect to build

a System of Agriculture upon those Experiments, accurate as they are, have not well considered the Subject. We must build upon Experiments made in our own Climate, differing greatly from that of *France*.

Indeed, our Circumstances differ so widely from those of the *European* World, that in some Cases it is clearly right to pursue a Conduct directly the Reverse of theirs: In old Countries, filled with people—overburdened with Inhabitants, it is their Interest to improve Lands to the utmost possible Perfection: on the contrary in new Countries, where there is Land in Abundance and but few People, we ought to make the most of our Labor.

The first Settlers of *Pennsylvania*, full of *English* Ideas of Farming, cleared little Patches of Land with infinite Labor, cutting up every Tree and Grub by the Root, until they broke their Hearts with the Labor—and when they had done; new and fertile as the Lands then were, they hardly obtained themselves Bread. The Labor was *Herculean*: Many were discouraged, and Numbers actually returned to *England*. The poorer Settlers, urged by Necessity, ventured to sow and plant in Fields, from which the Timber was cut down and burned—and some hastily girdled the Trees and sowed their Grain expecting but little Increase.

But the Lands being rich and the Surface light, produced better Crops than were expected, and much beyond the Proportion of Labor bestowed, when compared with those who thought themselves far better Farmers. The Practice soon became common and greatly facilitated the Settlement of the Country. And new Settlers on our Frontiers continue the Practice to this Day, as the best for them which can be devised.

Had the first Adventurers introduced the great Breed of *Holland* Cattle, it is probable they would all have perished. It was found difficult to preserve through Winter the better

chosen hardy small Breed—Yet there is no Doubt the larger Breed is more profitable in well improved Grass Countries where Beef is the Farmer's Object; and they are accordingly introduced into the Eastern States.

The Drill Plow is the Greatest Improvement lately made in Husbandry and will beyond a Doubt be generally introduced among us in the plain Country to Incredible Advantage*. But the first Trials made in *Pennsylvania* happening to be a dry Season, did not succeed—and the Drill Plow was in great Danger of being condemned. For the same Year Wheat sowed in the old broad cast Way produced good Crops everywhere.

It was soon discovered that Indian Corn, which had been neglected, for some time and then plowed in a dry Season was injured, while that which had been duly attended, being plowed at the same time, was greatly benefitted. The latter had shot its Roots below the Reach of the Plow, while the former was turned out by it and perished for want of Moisture. This accounted for the Want of Success with the Drill-Plow, and further and more encouraging Trials were made. These things are mentioned, to show that in forming a System of Agriculture for these States, we must depend on Experiments made in this Country.

I shall now offer a few Observations on Several Branches of Agriculture, but it will not be expected, in a Discourse of this Kind, that so extensive a Subject should be fully treated of.

* I am well aware that there will require some considerable Attention to this Plow, and the Manner of using it in these States, before it will, or ought to be introduced. To follow the Rules laid down by *European* Authors, will be destructive. Our Air is much drier than theirs, and therefore more Attention must be given to the Time when the Ground is plowed.

Before I enter upon this Part of the Subject, let me remind you of what deserves your serious Attention, and may require the Aid of the Legislature. A mischievous destructive Insect has seized upon and made dreadful Havoc among the Wheat * in several of the neighboring States, and has threatened to invade *Pennsylvania*. Such an Enemy is more to be dreaded than a *British Army* and ought to be opposed before they get a Footing among us. A British Army may be repelled by Force—may be restrained by Retaliation; but if this Insect should once get Possession of our Fields, the Consequence may be dreadfully fatal. It may not be in our Power either to repel or to restrain them. It has been said, that by threshing the Wheat immediately after Harvest the Egg of this Insect will not Hatch in the Grain. If this be so, effectual Means should be devised to have it done by every body, everywhere—lest the Neglect or Indolence of a few bring Calamity or Destruction upon all. But should early threshing be found ineffectual, Kilns may be erected to dry the Grain. A few Experiments with a Thermometer will point out the Degree of Heat necessary to destroy the Insect and her Eggs,—and those Experiments ought not to be Delayed. There is Reason to hope that our Labor will not be lost—as few Enquiries have ever been diligently pursued which have not been blessed with some useful Discovery—sometimes even threatened Calamities have produced the happiest Consequences. The severe late Frost last Spring, by destroying the Farmer's Hope in his Crop of Winter Grain terrified us with the dreadful Idea of a Famine. But the Consequence was, that uncommon Industry and the greatest Exertions were used in sowing and planting Oats, Buckwheat and Indian Corn. The Event afforded an Example of what Industry could do, convincing

* This Insect has also seized upon the Indian Corn in some Parts of New Jersey.

Thousands of Farmers of the real Value of those Summer Grains and produced a happy Abundance throughout the State.

The best Preventative against the Smut in Wheat was discovered by an Experiment which seemed to have no Relation to it:—A Ship Load of Wheat being sunk, was taken up after it was soaked with Salt Water and rendered unfit for making of Bread; upon Trial it grew very well, and the Cargo was bought by the Farmers and sowed in different Parts of the Kingdom—at the following Harvest all the Wheat in *England* was smutty, except only the Produce of this Seed, which was all clean from Smuttiness. An important and unlooked for Discovery, which greatly encouraged persevering Enquiry.

The Time is fast advancing in which Manures will be of great Importance—indeed they are already so in the older settled Counties. Hitherto little Enquiry has been made after Marles, or other native Manures. The Husbandman has contented himself with the Use of Lime where it could be obtained and he has supposed it was a Manure on all Land in all Conditions; but this has been doubted with great Appearance of Reason. A late Author has insisted that Lime is a Manure only where there is a full Supply of Oils in the Land and that it operates by uniting with the Oil and thereby rendering it capable of mixing with Water and becoming the Food of Plants. This appears to be a great leading Point and worthy of being enquired into;—I therefore beg Leave to suggest an Experiment.

Flax is known to impoverish Lands more than other Plants do—probably by extracting a greater quantity of Oil.* Upon Lands then which have been exhausted by Flax, lay a full Proportion of Lime and with it the Flaxseed raised upon

* The same Field will produce several Crops of Flax, one after another, in *Ireland* where they pull it before the Seed is formed.

it, first bruising the Seed but not extracting the Oil. 'Tis easy to form Conjectures of the Event in both Cases, but Experiment only can give us the Information we want.

Putrefaction* produces wonderful Effects in Vegetation—the Roots of common Green Grass will penetrate the Earth six Feet deep where Animals have been buried at this Depth. Enquiries on this Subject promise important Discoveries—and he who dedicates a few Days to this Purpose will deserve Honor.

But to proceed to my Subject: Two Plow Horses, harnessed, proper, support the Arms of the State. The Figure is just, and shows the Sentiments of her Councils concerning the Plow, that great Instrument of Blessing to Mankind, which, simple as it is, deserves our first Consideration and every possible Attention of Genius to improve it. The Plow was sent by Heaven to mitigate the Sentence passed upon *Adam*.

Next to the invaluable Drill Plow, which will save in Seed Corn alone the whole Tax on the Field, the *Bucks County* Plow, with a short Mold-board, is justly esteemed the best. By turning over the Furrow shorter, and quicker than any other, it breaks and greatly loosens the Soil; and if plated with Steel, † will work lighter and freer than any other Plow used in Pennsylvania.

* A dead Colt which had lain until it was so far putrid as that the Hair would readily rub off, being drawn across a Grass Lot in the Month of May, to be buried in one Corner of the Field, produced so great an effect on the Grass it passed over, for at least twenty Rods, that its Growth was very remarkable, and its Effect was so lasting that the Direction the Colt was drawn in remained plainly visible both in the Color and Strength of the Grass for three Years afterwards.

† I say plated with Steel rather than with Iron, because Steel is not only much the best, but, whenever the Use of it becomes general, it will

It has long been controverted, whether Horses or Oxen are best suited to the Plow and most profitable to the Husbandman? In the Eastern States the Ox is preferred; in this State Horses are chosen; perhaps in both Cases upon just Ground and from fair Trials. But it is plain that the Attention in Breeding of them, which is due to both these Animals is not paid to either of them. Men are apt to say that "any Thing will do for the Plow." The Sentiment is unjust and greatly injurious to the general Welfare. For, as the Plow is infinitely the most important Service to which the Labor of Horses is applied, so also does it require the best Horses in the World—and no wise Farmer will ever own a mean one while he can obtain a better. The Plowman's Day is spent whether his Horses walk faster or slower, whether they are strong or weak, and do little or much. The labor of the Plow Horse is hard, long continued and in the extreme Heat of our Summer; he ought therefore to be strong, vigorous and healthful, and his Lungs clear and sound. This cannot be

be found in the End much the cheapest: For, however paradoxical it may appear, the High Price of Steel is owing to the small Quantity of it now used; as the Smallness of the Quantity heretofore used was a Consequence of its high Price. The Expense of converting Iron into Steel is very small, and is nearly paid by its Increase of Weight in the Process, which is very simple. *British* Tryanny restrained us from making of Steel, to enrich Her Merchants and Manufacturers, but we can now make it ourselves as good as theirs: And the Day will come when our Horse-shoes shall be of Steel, perhaps even the whole of our Coulters and Plowshares. If ten times the quantity of Steel now used were consumed the Steel maker could well afford to abate seven eights of his present Profit, and the Husbandman will find his Interest in having as many of his Instruments made of Steel as are improved by it. Few People are aware how much stronger Steel is than Iron, when Steel is only hammered and not hardened.

denied, but the Question is What Kind of Horses posses those Qualities in the highest Degree?

Upon this Subject I know Men of the best Understanding are not agreed, but I beg Leave to Speak my Sentiments freely, and leave them to be justified or condemned by Experience.

Those who introduced Horses of the Blood as they are called, among us, probably had in View to promote the Breed of Race-Horses—and our Young Men choose out the lightest boned and gayest Mares to breed from, with the still lighter boned Stallions of the Blood, consequently, the Colts were small and of little Worth. By this Means the Blood fell into Disgrace; but a few large heavy-boned strong Mares with those Horses produced most excellent Plow-Horses. Since that Time the half-bred Horses have been rising in Reputation: They are now the most esteemed where they have had the fullest Trial,—and if proper Care be taken to choose from among the true Barbs those Stallions which have the largest bones; the fullest Chest, the strongest Loins and shortest Pastern-Joints, they will with our heaviest Mares bring the best Plow-Horses for this Country. Those Horses are stronger in Proportion to their Weight, walk faster, have clearer Lungs, and are hardier than any others. The great Dray-Breed cannot be brought to stand hard Service in our Summers, nor be taught to walk with any tolerable Speed. Among the half-bred Horses, there will be found those fit for the Saddle, for traveling Carriages, and for the Purposes of War. A Stallion to breed good Plow-Horses for this hot Climate, must have sound Lungs. And the best Mode of trying them, is by long Races with heavy Riders; but Racing is disgraced by its Connection with Gaming. If these can be separated, this Mode of trying the Wind and Strength of breeding Horses will certainly be advantageous; but if they cannot be entirely separated it were better to plow with Asses than destroy the Morals of a People as Gaming does.

But useful as Horses are, too great a Number will eat up a fruitful Country. Of this the Pride of Britain affords a striking Example: The Food given by that People to their useless Horses, is worth the Interest of one fourth Part of their enormous National Debt. Infatuated and ripe for Destruction as that People are, we must not expect they should see this; or seeing shun the Evil—But we ought to derive Instruction from their Errors, as well as from their Improvements.

When our Farms are divided, and the Meadows become insufficient to support the encreasing Number of Horses, Oxen will then be introduced—because one Acre of Land will produce more Cabbages and Carrots, which are good food for Oxen, than five Acres of the same Land will produce of Hay. And as the Lands by long Use will require to be plowed deeper, the Husbandman must make himself Amends, for the want of Speed in Oxen, by the Advantage gained in their superior Strength. And when the Comparison is made between Horses and Oxen, let it be remembered that an Ox taken from the Plow in perfect Health and Strength and made fat in a short Time, affords the Best of Beef for present Use—And let it also be remembered that the savory Sirloin, served up at the Harvest Board, deserves a distinguished Place at the well earned Feast—A Feast such as *Heliogabalus*, with a thousand Dishes before him never Tasted—such as the Epicure may look on and envy, but is too lazy, too indolent to enjoy: Industry and the cheerful Labors of the Field give a Relish to it, which Art, poisoning her Votaries, can never imitate. The Husbandman at the head of his Table, surrounded by his assisting Neighbors and their industrious, healthful Sons—his Heart elated with Joy, and his Countenance filled with Benevolence, affords the strongest Picture of perfect human Happiness: The sparkling Nectar of his Orchard passes from Lip to Lip, and Wit, brightened by the

Joys of Harvest and chastened by his Presence, inspire every Heart with Cheerfulness, good Humor and Mirth,—while the careful Wife and the attentive dutiful Daughter, with pleasure sparkling in their Eye, watch every Lock and prevent every Wish—'Tis their Care, their Ambition, that nothing shall be wanting. When were Princes waited upon with such watchful Attention? When were they served by those so much and so deservedly beloved? Wealth cannot purchase such a Feast, nor Royalty command it. 'Tis reserved for the Husbandman whose own Hands have earned it. 'Tis reserved for him by whose Labors all Mankind are fed. As to Clothing both for Winter and Summer, it is within our Power—Our Sheep afford a warm Covering to keep off the chilling Blasts of Winter.—Our Flax and our Silkworms offer us a light, cool, decent Dress for Summer.—The importance of these need not be insisted on—they are evident.

Our *British* Enemies raised up an Empire once the Admiration of the World and they boasted that its Foundation and Support was a Wool-Pack.—Their Woolen exported to every Quarter of the Globe, purchased and centered in that Island, the Produce of every Country, civilized and savage;—but becoming insolent and unjust, she raised up the Rod of Oppression against her Children and her Neighbors and the righteous Hand of Heaven has humbled her in the Dust—she has fallen detested and despised—an object of Hatred and of Contempt—Upon that wicked and foolish Nation we have been too long dependent—Let us forget them forever, or remember them only to profit by their Example.

The sheep of this Country are not subject to disease as they are in *England*. The Rot is unknown among us.*

*—There is a disease among Sheep occasioned by moisture in low ground, which has some of the Characters of that fatal disease the Rot; but it has never yet appeared to be infectious.

They are easily kept, and with less Care than is taken of them in any other Country. The Wool which they produce, both in *Pennsylvania* and *New Jersey*, is finer, stronger and fulls more than any Wool of which *Britain* can boast. Of this our Wool Hats, the best in the World, is a full proof.

Our Clothes last longer than any imported from Europe, and by assorting the Wool, as is done in other Countries, they will full as even and wear as smooth.

Husbandman who have not pen-folded their Sheep have no Idea of the real value of their Manure. It is within my knowledge that a Farmer in *New Jersey*, who possessed a Tract of Poor Land, by Keeping a Hundred Sheep, greatly enriched the Whole. It became highly valuable, and will now yield more than double the Crop of Grain it would have done Thirty Years ago with equal Tillage. But in the meantime he has made an Estate by his Sheep. But if we clothe ourselves with Wool we must part with our large Breed of Dogs.*

They destroy the Sheep and the Husbandman is discouraged.

Were there no Considerations arising from Interest or Necessity to influence our Determination respecting the Keeping of Sheep, one should think that the Pleasure which is seen in the Countenance of an affectionate, industrious Wife, looking on her Children, clothed with Garments spun by her own Hands, greatly deserves our Regard and Attention. Feelings such as these, are the strong Motives and great Rewards of Industry—They act silently indeed: but irresistibly. Nor are those Happy Feelings confined to the Mother only, the Daughter has her Triumphs too. Look at the modest, blooming, ruddy Lass dressed in a well finished Homespun—her

*—The small Breed of Dogs answers all the Purposes of the Farmer as well as the large ones, even on the Frontiers.

Eye sparkles with Pleasure and she strives in Vain to mask a decent, virtuous Pride in her Dress.

Our young Men, to while away an idle Hour, may toy and frolick with some tawdy, fluttering Thing, flounced off with foreign Frippery; but whenever their Sober Thoughts lead them to settle in the World, they turn their Eye upon the prudent homespun Lass—with her they hope for Happiness—Her industry has already shown that she is worthy of their Love—while the other falls to the Lot of some idle Fopling, vain and thoughtless as herself.

In a Country like this there is no Bounds to Industry. Where Things useful and convenient are obtained, Ornament and Elegance are within its Reach:—When we have clothed ourselves in Wool, a single Effort will clothe us in Silk. The Experiments already made under the Patronage of this Society, leaves no Doubt of our Success: Plant the *Italian* Mulberry, and in a few Years, the Farmers' Wife and Daughter will clothe themselves in Silk, more lasting and obtained with less Labor than any other Manufacture. And in spite of what Pride and Envy may suggest, Silk will fit the neatest and shine brightest on the Backs of those by whose Hands the Silk Worm has been fed. Nor can the proudest Empress of *India* show an equal Title to wear them. Female Industry deserves the Highest Reward and has in all Ages obtained Praise.

When *Solomon*, whose Wisdom has never been excelled, speaks of a good Wife with what Force and Elegance he describes her Industry. You will indulge me in repeating a Sentiment of his on this Subject: "She is not afraid of the Show for her Household: for all her Household are clothed in Scarlet. She maketh herself Coverings of Tapestry, her Clothing is Silk and Purple.—And her Husband is know in the Gates, when he sitteth among the Elders of the Land." How must the Female Heart rejoice in the earned Praise,

when as *Solomon* expresses it, "her Children rise up and call her blessed, her Husband also, and praiseth her." The Praise of *Solomon* is not confined to the good Wives of his People, it extends equally to all Nations. Let us then look round among those of Pennsylvania—let us seek out the Thousands to whom it justly belongs—let them be honored and be loved, "for their Price is far above Rubies," Their Hands will make us truly rich.

Speaking of the Mulberry Tree, it would be unpardonable to omit the Remark, than this Tree, like the Walnut, enriches the Ground it grows upon and is most valuable Ship Timber.

Experiments made on the Vine in this Country afford no very flattering Expectations of present Success;—perhaps the native Grape has been too much neglected. Whether Wines are necessary or not, all Mankind from the Days of *Noah* to this Day have had a strong Desire to drink of them—Commerce at least will introduce enough of them; but should they be imported for common Use, the Produce of the Country would not pay for them. The Husbandman would drink up his whole Crop, and remain in Debt He would have nothing to give towards the Defense of his Country. It would stand an inviting easy Prey to the first bold insolent Invaders.

But, Thanks to that kind Providence which governs all with equal Wisdom and Benevolence, we have no real need of Foreign Wines. Our Orchards yield us a Juice which, well improved, may justly vie with the best the World can afford. The Art of Fermentation will bring this delicious drink to Perfection. And our Fields produce Hops and Barley in Abundance: These afford a Liquor, which when the Sons of *Britain* were brave and virtuous, was their Boast. It is a Fact, that those who drink Beer well tintured with the Hop are not afflicted with Agues; while those who drink Spirits of any kind are doubly afflicted with them.

Pennsylvania has generally taken the Lead in Agriculture; but it must be acknowledged her Husbandman are great-

ly behind-hand in Fruit-Trees, both of the Orchard and of the Garden. It is a remark made by Foreigners from all Countries, that more Flesh is eaten by the People of this State and *New Jersey* than by any other Nation. Hence many fatal Diseases take their Rise especially Dysenteries and putrid Fevers. Against which it is well known, full ripe Fruits are the most effectual Preventives and the most sovereign Remedies. The Effects produced by the best Kind of free stone Peaches in Dysenteries, render it probable that a general Cultivation of that Fruit alone would within twenty Years save more lives than we have lost in the present cruel and bloody War—a War rendered glorious by the great Prize we have gained in the Contest. Surely then this Society, whose Object is to apply useful Knowledge to Practice for the Benefit of Mankind, will think the Propagation of Fruit Trees an Object of their immediate Attention.

The many great Advantages derived from our happy Connection with *France* may draw our Attention from the lesser; but it is far from being an inconsiderable one, that we now have an Opportunity of cultivating the most excellent Fruits of that fine Country—her Cherries—the great Variety of rich melting Pears,—her delicious Plums,—her blushing Nectarins,—and above all her delicious Peaches. (*)

Fruits were the first Food of Man, and it is wonderful that this Country, in which they will grow even to Admiration, the Husbandman should toil through the Heats of Harvest and not provide for his Table a Dessert of wholesome cooling Fruits : which alone are wanting to make his Table the most

(*) Little Difficulties ought not to discourage us—the great ones to overcome:—That destructive Worm which so long triumphed over us is at last conquered. A Bank of Earth raised round a Fruit Tree at once secures it from the Worm and renders it doubly fruitful and it is scarcely the Labor of a Minute annually.

plentiful and most happy. This strange Deficiency must be owing to Want of Knowledge in Graffing and Inoculating. The unwholesome sour Trash found almost everywhere is full Proof—it can be accounted for no other way. The Practice of this Art is so easy, so expeditious, that it is impossible it should be generally known and so neglected. Let us then devise some Means to teach every Boy within the State. Their Parents will rejoice in it. Some kind-hearted worthy Man in every Township of the State will dedicate a Day or two in a Year to this useful and benevolent Purpose, and teach every Boy upward of ten Years of Age. Notice being given on the Time appointed, and all would attend and all may be instructed even in a few hours.(*). If some Public Honors are found necessary, to incite the Attention of Youth, let him who excels, wear a graceful rural Crown and be treated with more than common Respect. A Plan of this Kind, well digested and faithfully executed, cannot fail of Success. It would fill our Country with Fruit-Trees and make of it a new, a delightful and more lasting *Eden* than that from which our first Parents were driven. A Garden in which Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue would restore to Man every earthly Happiness he was created to enjoy.

Mankind have talked of a *Millennium* . . . a Thousand Years of Perfect Peace and Happiness . . . and some have looked for it to happen about this Time. Whenever the Prophecies of this great Event shall be fulfilled, and the whole Earth become one fruitful *Eden*, the benign Sun of that happy Day will rise upon a perfect Knowledge of

(*) A few plain Instructions on the Subject of Graffing and Inoculation may be printed and given to each Boy to keep the Instructions upon his Mind,—these shall not be wanting whenever this Plan is attempted.

Agriculture, a sober, persevering Industry, a virtuous, chaste Enjoyment of the Fruits of the Field.

In our Endeavors to promote the Interest and Happiness of our Country, let us follow the wise Example of *France*. Let us apply to the intelligent Husbandman in every Part of the State, and collect the real Knowledge among us . . . let us examine, digest and arrange it into Science: Suggest Experiments, which may determine doubtful Cases, or lead to new and still further Improvements. Time cannot be better employed . . . A Portion of it dedicated to so useful a Purpose, will obtain the ready and cheerful Assistance of every Man in the State. To do good is delightful . . . And that Country whose Citizens make its Welfare not only the Object of their Business, but of their Pleasure, cannot fail to become wise and happy and must rise to a Height of Riches, Strength and Glory, which the fondest Imagination cannot readily conceive.

The Star-bespangled Genius of *America*, leaning upon and embracing her fond Sister Genius of *France*, points to Agriculture as the stable Foundation of the rising mighty Empire. 'Tis our Business, our Duty, to build it up with all our Strength. The great plain written Volume of Nature is open before us . . . Let us read with Intelligence, and a Knowledge in her Ways will rapidly encrease—her whole System of Vegetation may perfectly be understood,—And I feel a solid Joy in the Certainty that Agriculture, as a Science will ere long be taught within these Walls.* That, under the Auspices of a Patriot Legislature, that Science will give the last Polish and brightest Glow to a learned and useful Education—There cannot be a Doubt:—So obvious are the Advantages, that even Parsimony would prompt us to adopt the Plan. And what is there taught among Mankind of higher

* This Oration was delivered in the University.

Importance and more real Use? I dare boldly affirm that he who can add one Bushel of Wheat to the Encrease of a Field is greater than he who has ravaged a Province, or conquered a Kingdom. Husbandmen compose the great Majority of our Citizens. Their Voice will long be the Law of the Land: Their Knowledge and Virtue must fix among the Nations the Reputation of the State: Their Industry and Skill in Agriculture will determine the Value and Extent of our Commerce—the Importance and Worth of our Alliance. When Husbandmen are liberally educated, Agriculture and the State, will flourish together—will rise to their utmost Perfection,—And this will soon come to pass.

We have seen the Representatives of the People liberally endowing that University in which the future Husbandman, Patriot and Statesman in one must receive his Instructions in Wisdom and Virtue. May their Descendants enjoy the Benefits for Ages to come—Their Fathers have deserved it.

In the Midst of a careful and anxious Solicitude to support the present unavoidable and just though distressing War, and the Hurry, Confusion and great Difficulties which attend it, we have seen the same Patriotic Legislature, with a truly *Christian* Benevolence, attending to the Cries of our Fellow-Men, though differing in Color from us, though dishonored and disgraced by Slavery—we have seen them loosing the Bands of Oppression,* and thereby drawing down the Blessing of Heaven upon us—with a Readiness which engages our highest Respect and decent Acknowledgement—with a Liberality of Sentiment which adds to the Honors they had justly acquired they had by a Solemn Act incorporated and enlarged the Powers of this Society. Men who thus dedicate, their Time and Abilities to promote the Interests of Learning,

* Alluding to the Act for the gradual Abolition of Slavery in *Pennsylvania*.

Liberty and their Country, are far above vulgar Praise—are entitled to far different Returns than Thanks and Compliments. We owe to them and to the great Cause which they have espoused, a strenuous and unremitting Exertion of every Power we possess, for the true and real Interest of the State, by promoting and extending useful Knowledge through every part of it, and, if possible, throughout the whole World.

While the Balance of Justice [*] is held in such hands, and the overseeing Eye of Providence is acknowledged to be upon us—while Agriculture is honored, and the Republican Virtues of Industry and Economy are duly respected—while the Owners of our widely extensive Fields cultivate them with their own Hands—while our Citizens of all Ranks remain armed and trained for Defence—and while Learning is cherished and encouraged among us—Force can never conquer, nor Fraud enslave us. But, standing upon those mighty Pillars whose great Foundations GOD himself has laid, a whole happy People with one Voice shall triumph for ever in “VIRTUE, LIBERTY, INDEPENDENCE.”[†]

(*) The “Seal of the Laws of Pennsylvania” is—The Hand of Justice holding an even Balance and the Eye of Providence over it.

(†) The Motto of the great Seal of the State.

APPENDIX
(B)

[The following is taken from a newspaper clipping. I have been unable to identify the newspaper or the date, but it probably appeared shortly after Col. Matlack's death. Wm. J. Allinson, the author, a resident of Burlington, N. J., was an estimable member of the Society of Friends. He was a descendant of Timothy Matlack's sister, Sibyl, who married David Cooper.]

The subject of the following lines was distinguished and useful during the American struggle for independence. He filled several responsible stations, was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention, and afterwards of Congress. Possessed of no ordinary powers of mind, he retained his remarkable faculties to a very advanced age. Had he left the planet he so long dwelt upon half a century ago, he would then have been in the prime of his vigor, the noon of his glory. But the race with whom he struggled for the blessing of liberty, has, with a few exceptions, long passed away. He had lived to behold his bright prospects lose themselves in reality, to witness the fulfilment of the patriot's hopes, he had outlived the pleasant pictures of his imagination, and most of his ties to existence, and at length

“Fully ripe, like the ear of the reaper
He met the pale messenger's word.”

La Fayette on his way from Bristol to Philadelphia, called on Mr. Matlack, and a very short time before the death of the late Charles W. Peale, that venerable artist paid him a visit for the purpose of obtaining his portrait—(the excellent one now in the Philadelphia Museum.)

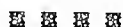
I paid him a visit in July, 1828, and his strikingly venerable appearance was calculated forcibly to remind one of the patriarchal times. He was clad in a loose morning gown, and a white cap somewhat resembling a turban, and his highly interesting countenance, his sightless but expressive eyes and long white beard indicated an age not commonly allotted to mortals. To an inquiry respecting his health he replied, "I scarcely know how I am, or who I am—where I am or what I am—I only know that I'm alive and that's all."

He died April, 1829 in the ninety-ninth year of his age.

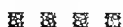
Tribute to the Memory of Timothy Matlack

By W. J. Allinson

He died, as dies the mighty oak,
Which long has braved the tempests shock ;
Has heard the woodman's axe resound,
The red bolt crash his fellows round,
Seen forests round him rise and fall,
And stood alone the last of all.
Has felt his vitals waste away,
And his gigantic strength decay,
Yet here and there a spot of green
Upon that aged oak is seen,
On those bare arms some foliage towers,
The budding of life's latest hours,
And there is seen Sol's brightest ray,
And heard each songster's loveliest lay,
Till peaceful on the ground he lies,
Unseen by those who saw him rise.

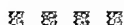


He fell, as falls some mighty tower,
Reared in forgotten days of power;
Which, proudly firm as ocean's rock,
Ne'er trembled at the cannon's shock;
Cased in itself, it stands sublime,
And only yields to conquering time.
Yet as its crumbling turrets quiver
Retains its outline, grand as ever,
And pausing strangers lingering near
The venerable walls revere,
And spirits holier than of earth
Dwell in its halls and banish mirth,
Until at length some gentle breeze
Which lightly waves the forest trees,
Whistles along its trembling halls,
And ruined to the earth it falls.



In rural scenes—apart—retired
From the rough world, his torch expired.
Yet he had been where battle rages,
And ranked with heroes, patriots, sages,
Mingled his voice in stern debate
When Statesmen feared impending fate,
Heaven aided those who nobly broke
The stern oppressor's galling yoke,
And when the storm of war was over,
And Peace with downy, balmy wing,
Deigned o'er Columbia's land to hover,
And fan the Patriots' slumbering,
And Time urged on with hurrying pace,
And mortals' ceased their mortal race,
What were a few short years to him?
Unbow'd in spirit, firm in limb,

He kept his youth's elastic spring,
Unhurt by the world's buffeting ;
As when in Polar climes the sun
With mid-day strength is hurrying on,
And heeds not the approach of night,
But keeps, while months pursue their flight
His full, unflickering blaze of light.



But even Polar days expire,
His eye began to loose its fire.
His spirit lingered round its clay,
Ready, yet loth to pass away—
And Memory, ghost of ages flown,
Looked through the mists of seasons gone,
And told of vanished men of might,
And generations lost in light,
Glanced o'er his manhood's daring race,
Recalled the words in childhood spoken,
Yet lightly held the deepest trace
Of yesterday's most brilliant token.
Now all is past—the grave yard shows
A swelling mound beside its rows;
Then Nature spreads her robe of green,
And there the earth worm sports unseen;
A century has nearly sped,
Its circling seasons o'er his head,
And time's stern tide had swept away
Myriads of mortals, since the clay
Which moulders now beneath that sod,
Was fashioned by the hand of God;
And none beheld his closing eye
Who saw it ope in infancy.

APPENDIX
(C)



The notice of disownment issued by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting to Timothy Matlack.

1765. 7. 26. And Hugh Evans is appointed to deliver to Timothy Matlack a copy of the following testimony against him and to acquaint him with his right to appeal viz :

Whereas, Timothy Matlack of this city who was educated in religious profession with us, the People called Quakers, after sometime manifesting a disposition of frequenting company in such manner as to spend too much of his time from home whereby his business became neglected and having contracted Debts, he became incumbered in his circumstances ; that although he surrendered his effects for the use of his creditors there has not been sufficient to satisfy their demands, and it appearing that he became negligent of attending our religious meeting, our concern for his welfare excited us to advise and treat with him on these occasions in order to convince him of the inconsistency of his conduct with our holy Profession, but he seems regardless of our advice and of being held in membership with us. Therefore we cannot esteem him a member in religious fellowship with us until by repentance and living in obedience to the dictates of divine grace he manifests a steady conduct and desires to be restored into unity with his Brethren.

APPENDIX
(D)

Genealogical Notes of the Family of TIMOTHY MATLACK

William Matlack, b. 1648 ; d. —; married Mary Hancock, (b. 1664 ; d. 11, 20, 1728.) at Burlington, N. J. in 1682.

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John, b. —; d. —; married (1st) Hannah Horner, dau. of Isaac and Lydia, 3, 20, 1708 and (2nd) Mary Lee, dau. of Francis and —; 1721.

George, b. —; d. —; m. (1st) Mary Foster, 9, 16, 1709 and (2nd) Mary, nee' Gurnell, widow of John Hancock 8,—, 1729.

Mary, b. —; d. —; m. (1st) Jonathan Haines son of John and Esther, 1,—, 1711 and (2nd) Daniel Morgan, 5,—, 1731.

William, b. 2, 12, 1690 ; d. 7, 25, 1730 ; m. Ann Antrum dau. of John and Frances, 9, 17, 1713.

Joseph, b. —; d. —; m. Rebecca Haines, dau. of John and Esther, 6,—, 1722.

Richard, b. —; d. —; m. (1st) Rebecca Haines, dau. of Richard and Mary, 11,—, 1721 and (2nd) Mary, widow of Joseph Cole and dau. of Benjamin Wood, 10,—, 1745.

Timothy, b. 3, 8, 1695; d. 6, 18, 1752 ; m. (1st) Mary Haines, dau. of Richard and Mary, 3,—, 1720 and (2nd) Martha, widow of Josiah Haines and dau. of Henry and Elizabeth Burr, 1, 21, 1730.

Sarah, b. 1704 ; d. —; m. Carlisle Haines son of Richard and Mary, 10,—, 1721.

Jane, b. —; d. —; m. —Irwin.

Timothy Matlack, (*) son of William and Mary, m. (1st) Mary Haines, b. 12, 2, 1701 ; d. 12, 11, 1728 ; dau. of Richard and Mary, 3,—, 1720.

ISSUE

Priscilla, b. 2, 5, 1722 ; d. — ; m. Isaac Warren, 4, —, 1739.
Letitia, b. 5, 13, 1724 ; d. 1, 31, 1752 ; m. (1st) Samuel Mickle, 6,—, 1742 and (2nd) Thomas Hinchman, 4, 2, 1750.

Achsah, b. 11, 5, 1726 ; d. — ; m. Job Siddons 1744.

Abi, b. 11, 18, 1728 ; d. 12, 11, 1728.

Timothy Matlack, m. (2nd) Martha, widow of Josiah Haines and dau. of Henry and Elizabeth Burr, 1, 12, 1730.

ISSUE

Sibyl, b. 12, 6, 1730 ; d. 5, 1, 1759 ; m. David Cooper son of John and Ann, 3, 23, 1757.

Elizabeth, b. 4, 12, 1734 ; d. 6, 17, 1793 ; m. John Chandler, 8, 10, 1758.

TIMOTHY, b. 3, 26, 1736 ; d. 4, 14, 1829 ; m. Ellen Yarnall and Elizabeth Capper.

Titus, b. 6, 26, 1738 ; d. 1796 ; m. Sarah Shute son of John and Martha, 12, 20, 1770.

Seth, b. 12, 8, 1743 ; d. — ; m. Mary Shute, 11, 12, 1766.

White, b. 10, 7, 1745 ; d. — ; m. Mary Hawxhurst, 3, 6, 1768.

Josiah, b. 1, 4, 1748 ; d. 6,—, 1802 ; m. Elizabeth Musgrove 5, 15, 1771.

* Timothy Matlack was named after his uncle Timothy Hancock, his mother's brother. Timothy Hancock came with his sister from Brailes, Warwickshire, England and settled on an hundred acre tract of land in Chester Township, Burlington Co., N. J. adjoining the plantation of William Matlack.

Autograph Copy of Timothy Matlack's Ancestry, Written
in 1823. Original in the Possession of the Author

Speaking of the Napiers, Allibone says :—" They seem to have a family partiality for gunpowder," The same may be said of the descendants of the peace loving Quakers, Timothy and Martha (Haines) Matlack. Timothy was Colonel of a Rifle Battalion. Titus Matlack was a Lieutenant in C. W. Peale's Company, Col. Will's Battalion, Philadelphia Militia and is said to have been the first to make saltpetre in this country during the Revolution. Josiah Matlack was a dragoon in the 2nd Battalion and Seth Matlack was also a soldier. Col. Timothy's son William was a sergeant in Capt. Linton's Company, Col. Bradford's Battalion, Pennsylvania Troops and Mordecai Matlack was a midshipman in the Continental Navy. Several of the Aberts, descendants of Col. Timothy were distinguished officers in the United States Army as will be noted below. Timothy M. Bryan was also a Colonel U. S. V. Of the descendants of Titus Matlack, we might mention the late Col. Richard Butler Price, Major Chandler P. Eakin and Gen. Carroll Tevis.* These names by no means exhaust the list of those descendants of Timothy and Martha, who gave their lives for their country or fought in its defense.

* "I also met in Rome * * * very often that remarkable character General Carroll Tevis, who having fought under most flags, and been a Turkish bey or pasha, was now a chamberlain of the Pope. In the following year he fought for the French, behaved with great bravery in Bourbaki's retreat and was decorated on the field of battle. Then again when I was in Egypt, Tevis was at the head of the Military College. He had fairly won his rank of general in the American Civil War, but as there was some disinclination or other to give it to him, I had used my influence with Forney, who speedily secured it for him. He was a perfect type of the old *condottiero*, but with Dugald Dalgetty's scrupulous faith to his military engagements.

- Memoirs Of Chas. Godfrey Leland, p. 384.

TIMOTHY Matlack, son of Timothy and Martha m. (1st) Ellen Yornall, b.—: d. 7, 16, 1791; dau. of Mordecai and Catharine (Meredith) Yarnall, at Arch Street Meeting, Philadelphia, Penna., 10, 5, 1748.

ISSUE

William, b. 8,—, 1759; d. 1797; m. Hannah Carmalt.
Mordecai, b. 1761; d. 1778.
Sibyl, b. 12, 11, 1764; d. 2, 18, 1816; m. Joseph Stretch.
Catharine, b. 4, 8, 1767; d.—; m. William Murray.
Martha, b. 10, 16, 1770; d. 8, 14, 1826; m. Guy Bryan.

Timothy Matlack m. (2nd) Elizabeth Capper, widow of Capt. Norris Capper, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pa., 8, 17, 1767.

NO ISSUE

Elizabeth Capper Matlack was the sister of David Claypoole, the printer, and is said to have been a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell. Norris Capper was a Captain in the Pennsylvania State Navy. He married Elizabeth Claypool at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Penna., 11, 19, 1774. After the death of Col. Matlack his widow went to live with her son James Capper, then a merchant living in Philadelphia. She was born about 1751.

WILLIAM MATLACK

William Matlack, son of Timothy and Ellen, m. Hannah Carmalt, dau. of James and——, at First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Wm. Rogers, 3, 22, 1787.

ISSUE

Timothy, b. —; d. —.

James, b. 2, 14, 1791; d. 6, 24, 1849; m. Elizabeth Ristine.

William Matlack was a watch-maker by trade and at the time of his marriage he lived in Charleston, S. C. He died in Philadelphia in 1796 and was buried in the Free Quaker Grave-yard. His wife, Hannah was the grand-daughter of Dr. Thomas Say, a man of note in his day. She died in 1793 and was buried in the Say family burying-ground in the rear of Nos. 50 and 52 North 3rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

James Matlack, son of William and Hannah, m.
Elizabeth Ristine (born in Germany) dau. of
John and Louisa, by Rev. Samuel Helfenstein
in Philadelphia.

ISSUE

Timothy Carmalt, b. 5, 6, 1812; m. Susanna Upperman

John Ristine, b. 11, 27, 1814; m. Elizabeth Keyser.

James, b. 10, 8, 1817, m. Rachel Pidgeon.

William, b. 10, 8, 1819; m. Catherine Englehart.

Thomas Bryan, b. 3, 31, 1822; m. Amanda Lash.

Guy Bryan, b. 6, 30, 1824; m. Sarah Corliss.

Joseph Ristine, b. 6, 6, 1827; m. Alisanna C. Wetzel.

Samuel Bryan, b. 5, 1, 1829; m. Mary Ann Fry.

Louisa Ristine, b. 3, 11, 1835; d. 12, 30, 1870; m. George
W. Wetzel.

Timothy Carmalt Matlack, son of James and
Elizabeth, m. Susanna Upperman, dau. of
Charles and Mary, at First Presbyterian Church,
Philadelphia, by Rev. George Chandler, 7, 25,
1833.

ISSUE

Mary Elizabeth, b. 5, 19, 1834.

John Adam, b. 9, 21, 1836; m. Sarah Ristine.

Timothy C., b. 4, 6, 1846; d. 9, 8, 1850.

John Adam Matlack, son of Timothy and Susanna, m. Sarah Ristine, dau. of Henry and Margaret. in Philadelphia, 8, 31, 1862.

ISSUE

Elizabeth H., b. 8, 12, 1863.

Sarah E., b. 1, 10, 1866,

Clara, b. 7, 12, 1868; d. 5, 14, 1886.

Timothy C., b. 4, 8, 1874; m. Emily Clouds, 1, 22, 1894.

Issue: John A., b. 9, 16, 1899.

John A., b. 5, 11, 1874; d. 12, 17, 1874.

Mary E., b. 12, 5, 1875.

John Ristine Matlack, Son of James and Elizabeth, m. Elizabeth Keyser, (born 9, 14, 1819; died 12, 16, 1901.) dau, of Nicholas and Ann, 6, 21, 1836.

ISSUE

Emma, b. 3, 4, 1837; d. 1865: m. Andrew Houck. No issue.

James, b. 3, 9, 1840; d. 3, 11, 1907; single, died from injuries received in military service during the Civil War.

Annie, b. 10, 25, 1842; m. Joseph L. Lewis of Darby, Pa.

Timothy, b. 1, 27, 1845. killed at Cold Harbor 5, 30, 1864.

John, b. 8, 18, 1847; d. 3, 11, 1898.

Samuel, b. 8, 27, 1850; d. 3, 7, 1903.

Edward, b. 3, 11, 1853; m. Levina Glacken.

Andrew H., b. 9, 15, 1857; m. Annie L. France.

Issue: Elsie.

Harry, b. 3, 11, 1861; d. 2, 18, 1885.

Annie Matlack, dau. of John R. and Elizabeth,
born in Perry Co., Pa., m. Joseph L. Lewis.

ISSUE

Emma V., b. 10, 23, 1897 at Darby, Pa. m. William Osterheldt.

Issue: Joseph, Russell, William, Blanche and Beatrice.

Maris W., b. 11, 5, 1870.

Thomas Ober, b. 3, 17, 1873; m. Annie Roberts.

W. Lane V., b. 2, 12, 1876; m. Mary Mansfield.

Issue: Sidney, and Rebecca.

Paul. b. 7, 3, 1878.

Sidney B., b. 3, 4, 1881; m. Samuel Graham, 6, 16, 1909.

Harry, b. —; m. Elizabeth Smith.

Andrew H., b. 9, 15, 1857; m. Annie L. Faunce, 4, 16, 1885.

Issue: Elsie Faunce, b. 2, 10, 1886.

James Matlack, son of James and Elizabeth, m.
Rachel Pidgeon, 3, 21, 1839.

ISSUE

John Wesley, b. 1, 8, 1840.

James, b. 9, 30, 1842.

William, b. 3, 8, 1845.

Catherine Pidgeon, b. 1, 15, 1847.

William Matlack, son of James and Elizabeth,
m. Catherine Englehart, 11, 9, 1843.

ISSUE

Timothy C., b. 5, 15, 1848; d. 4, 19, 1898.

Elizabeth.

Charles.

Susanna.

William Matlack, son of James and Elizabeth, is probably the oldest living descendant of Col. Timothy Matlack.

Timothy C. Matlack, son of William and Catherine, m. Kate E. Luckens on 1, 10, 1868.

ISSUE

Kate Virginia, b. 9, 26, 1869; d. 9, 27, 1869.

Sophia May, b. 10, 6, 1876; d. 1, 18, 1894.

Stella Maude, b. 12, 3, 1887; m. Alonzo H. Watson, 1, 2, 1909.

Thomas Bryan Matlack, son of James and Elizabeth, m. Amanda Lash, 9, 6, 1845.

ISSUE

James Andrew, b. 5, 31, 1846; d. 2, 24, 1851.

Joseph H., b. 10, 15, 1849; m. Lonisa Jane Matlack. (see below.)

Jacob Sylvester, b. 4, 11, 1852; m. Clara A. Sherk.

Guy Bryan, b. 4, 16, 1854; m. Frances Catharine Campbell.

Thomas Bryan, b. 12, 22, 1857; m. Susie Lavin Dunlap.

Lydia Ann, b. 5, 3, 1860.

Catharine Inghram, b. 6, 5, 1865.

Timothy Carmalt, b. 8, 7, 1868; m. Ella Elizabeth Black.

Issue: Charles Blaine, b. 6, 28, 1903; James Raymond, b. 5, 6, 1906; Warron Carmalt, b. 1, 6, 1908.

Joseph H. Matlack, son of Thomas B. and Amanda, m. Louisa Jane Matlack, dau. of James R. and Alisanna, 12, 28, 1870.

ISSUE

Minnie B., b. 9, 22, 1872; d. 12, 11, 1874.

Guy Thomas Bryan, b. 11, 5, 1877 ; m. Florence R. Eby,
11, 5, 1903.

Issue : Catharine L., b. 8, 12, 1904 and Caroline
E., b. 4, 28, 1906. Both born at New-
port, Pa.

Violet, b. 3, 10, 1883 ; d. 3, 14, 1883.

Jennie Arnold, b. 7, 26, 1886 ; m. Edward Norman Rhodes,
1, 22, 1906.

Issue : Minnie, b. 3, 15, 1908, at South Mount-
ain, Pa.

Nellie Bly, b. 7, 10, 1889 ; d. 7, 20, 1893.

Violet May, b. 5, 6, 1891 ; d. 9. 1, 1891.

Jacob Sylvester Matlack, son of Thomas B. and
Amanda, m. Clara A. Sherk, 7, 24, 1873.

ISSUE

William Bruce, b. 7, 28, 1874 ; m. Stella J. McCracken,
7, 25, 1900.

Issue : Carl Lewis and Irvin Sylvester.

Cyrus Aquilla, b. 7, 21, 1876 ; m. Eva J. Scott, 9, 12, 1906.

Issue : James Harold.

Minnie Inez, b. 4, 17, 1879 ; m. William J. Powell, 5, 16, 1899.

Issue : Guy Sylvester, Lilian Alverta, Carmen
Iva, John Jacob, William Herman, b.
2, 17, 1908 ; d. 5, 8, 1908 ; James
Clifford.

Dora Grace, b. 3, 16, 1881.

Jesse Sylvester, b. 6, 21, 1884 ; m. Dela M. McCracken.

Issue : Joseph Elden.

Bessie Alice, b. 8, 31, 1886 ; m. John Black, 10, 12, 1906.

Issue : Hughie.

Sarah May, b. 3, 21, 1889 ; m. William H. Cross, 12, 4, 1905.

Issue : Clara Alice, b. 6, 30, 1907 ; d. 1, 24, 1909.

Guy Bryan Matlack, son of Thomas B. and
Amanda, m. Frances Catharine Campbell.

ISSUE

Thomas Bryan, b. 3, 16, 1873. in Perry County,
Sarah Elizabeth, b. 11, 10, 1874; d. 4, 29, 1905; at Newport,
Pa.

Joseph, b. 5, 1, 1877; in Perry County, Pa.

Etta Florence, b. 1, 29, 1878; d. 12, 12, 1881.

John Belton, b. 6, 27, 1882, at Allen's Cove, Pa.

Blanche, b. 8, 29, 1884, "

Hannah May, b. 10, 10, 1886, "

Henry Clinton, b. 9, 30, 1888, at Lock Haven, Pa.

Isabella Bertha, b. 7, 29, 1892 at Cambria County, Pa.

Robert Eugene, b. 12, 13, 1894; d. 4, 23, 1895.

Thomas Bryan Matlack, son of Thomas B. and
Amanda, m. Susie Lavin Dunlap, 11, 9, 1879.

ISSUE

Amanda, b. 9, 1, 1882; m. John Martin.

Issue: Harold.

Annie Victoria, b. 7, 20, 1889; d. 8, 7, 1892.

Harry William, b. 8, 10, 1896.

Timothy C. Matlack, son of Thomas Bryan and
Amanda (Lash) m. Ella Elizabeth Black, 4, 3,
1902.

ISSUE

Charles Blain, b. 6, 28, 1903.

James Raymond, b. 5, 6, 1906.

Warren Ernest, b. 1, 11, 1908.

Guy Bryan Matlack, son of James and Elizabeth,
m. Sarah Corliss, (b. 7, 8, 1830) dau. of John
and Maria.

ISSUE

Ebenezer Cobb, b. 1, 4, 1848; m. Kate Gray and Mary E.
Gregory.

John Corliss, b. 5, 8, 1851; m. Cecilia J. Rider.

Amanda Louisa, b. 2, 25, 1854; m. Edward Duncan.

Thomas, b. 2, 4, 1856; m. Margaret Bonner.

Adela, b. 10, 30, 1859; m. Edward A. Blood.

Martha, b. 12, 14, 1860; m. William Eckley Ebert.

Ebenezer Cobb Matlack, son of Guy B. and
Sarah, m. (1st) Kate Gray, (b. 6. 6, 1853; d. 4,
5, 1880) on 9, 28, 1871.

ISSUE

Guy Hickman, b. 2, 17, 1873.

George Henry, b. 11, 20, 1876; d. 4, 21, 1907; m. Adeline
Brous.

Issue: George H. Jr., b. 12, 11, 1902; Lewis
J., b. 1, 6, 1905; d. 7, 17, 1905; Sarah
b. 12, 29, 1905; d. 6, 17, 1906; Edward
Albert, b. 1, 6, 1907.

Amanda Louisa, b. 6, 29, 1879; d. 3, 8, 1880.

Ebenezer Cobb Matlack, m. (2nd) Mary E. Gre-
gory (b. 11, 27, 1862) on 5, 9, 1881.

ISSUE

William H., b. 11, 30, 1882; d. 4, 8, 1883.

Thomas, b. 3, 31, 1885; d. 10, 3, 1885.

Margaret A., b. 8, 6, 1886; m. Joseph Krug.

Issue: Esther, b. 11, 28, 1902; Margaret, b. 6,
22, 1904; Joseph b. —; d. 1, 1, 1909;
John, b. 4, 19, 1909.

Sarah, b. 2, 19, 1889 ; m. Albert E. Eberhardt, 3, 17, 1906.
Julia Ann, b. 8, 31, 1891 ; d. 5, 2, 1893.
Lillian, b. 10, 23, 1893.
Florence May, b. 12, 13, 1895.

John Corliss Matlack, son of Guy and Sarah, m.
Cecilia Josephine Rider, (dau. of John and——)
at Carlisle, Pa., 9, 25, 1871.

ISSUE

Sarah Susanna, b. 9, 1, 1872 : m. Robert Wilson Kelley, at
Philadelphia, 9, 11, 1894.

Issue : Ethel, b. 8, 25, 1897 ; Naomi, b. 8, 4,
1899.

Thomas, b. 8, 4, 1874.

Georgianna, b. 6, 17, 1879 ; m. Harry Hand, at Philadelphia,
6, 22, 1897.

Issue : Mabel Marion, b. 6, 24, 1898.

Howard Garfield, b. 5, 5, 1882 ; d. 2, 7, 1887.

Amanda Louisa Matlack, dau. of Guy and Sarah,
m. Edward Duncan, 1, 25, 1871.

ISSUE

May, b. 8, 4, 1872 ; m. David Shinn, 12, 7, 1892.

Issue : Alice, b. 10, 12, 1893 ; Edna, b. 12, 24,
1900.

George, b. 9, 24, 1874 ; m. Kathryn Park, 11, 27, 1901.

Issue : Mary, b. 3, 16, 1906.

Thomas Matlack, son of Guy and Sarah, m.
Margaret Arbuckle Bonner, (b. 10, 25, 1858)
on 10, 18, 1877.

ISSUE

William Bonner, b. 11, 20, 1879 ; m. Charlotte Rogers, 12, 23, 1903.

Warren, b. 12, 10, 1880 ; m. Jennie Patterson McCoy, 5, 29, 1909.

Margaret, b. 11, 16, 1883 . d. 4, 15, 1887.

Harry, b. 12, 25, 1885 ; d. 4, 16, 1887.

Ella, b. 1, 11, 1891.

Emma Virginia, b. 1, 11, 1891.

Adela Matlack, dau. of Guy and Sarah, m. Edward A. Blood, (b. 9, 27, 1859 ; son of John and Hannah) 1877.

ISSUE

Edward A., b. 7, 16, 1878 ; m. Evelyn Beaconfield Bleasdale, (b. 9, 14, 1884) 4, 12, 1903.

Lillian Irene, b. 12, 14, 1880.

Clarence Orlando, b. 12, 8, 1881 ; m. 12, 25, 1904, Bertha Streeper (b. 7. 13, 188-.)

Martha Matlack, dau. of Guy and Sarah, m. William Eckley Ebert, 3, 17, 1879.

ISSUE

Adela, b. 3, 20, 1880 ; d. 7, 9, 1882.

Mary, b. 7, 27, 1882 ; m. William Davidson, 11, 27, 1901.

Issue : Charles, b. 10, 21, 1902 ; d. 10, 21, 1902

Adela Marie, b. 6, 2, 1905.

Joseph Henry, b. 1, 6, 1885.

William Eckley, b. 1, 27, 1887 ; d. 8, 9, 1888.

Benjamin Harrison, b. 4, 3, 1889 ; d. 2,—, 1891.

Laura Virginia Irwin, b. 7, 28, 1891 ; m. James William Miller, 1, 8, 1908.

George Duncan, b. 6, 30, 1894.
Florence Elizabeth, b. 10, 9, 1896.
Walter Lamar, b. 11, 8, 1899; d. 7, 16, 1900.

Joseph Ristine Matlack, son of James and Elizabeth, m. Alisanna Craighead Wetzel, (b. 11, 30, 1833; d. 12, 17, 1898.)

ISSUE

Charles Ephraim, b. 10, 12, 1853; m. Emma Jane Bryant, 10, 12, 1877.
Joseph Clarence, b. 11, 20, 1855; m. Sadie Jane Philbrick.
James, b. 3, 19, 1860; m. Dolly Frances Bridgman, 11, 4, 1901.
Louisa Jane, b. 5, 7, 1850; m. Joseph H. Matlack. (See above.)

Charles Ephraim Matlack, son of Joseph R. and Alisanna, m. Emma Jane Bryant, (b. 10, 31, 1861) 10, 12, 1877.

ISSUE

Ralph Ristine, b. 3, 25, 1878; m. Mary Elizabeth Emerick, 5, 10, 1901.

Issue: Ruby Esther, b. 11, 28, 1902; Floyd Harold, b. 10 8, 1904; Essie Lucile, b. 4, 10, 1908. All born in Harvey Co., Kan.

Stella Lottie, b. 12, 5, 1879.

Guy Trout, b. 9, 29, 1881; m. Mabel Violet Collins, 9, 26, 1906.

Issue: Lorence Chrlottae, b. 7, 31, 1907.

Clyde Linton, b. 3, 25, 1883; m. Lucy N. Carmichael, 1, 1, 1908.

Issue: Orval, b. 11, 6, 1908.

Fred Wetzel, b. 2, 21, 1885.

Carl Lindord, b. 4, 22, 1887.

Annie Ida, b. 2, 12, 1889.

Joseph Clarence Matlack, son of Joseph and Alisanna, m. Sadie Jane Philbrick, in Reno County, Kan., 9. 20, 1877.

ISSUE

Minnie Lulu, b. 7, 22, 1878 ; m. Maxwell G. Powell, 6, 15, 1900, at Newton, Kan.

Issue : Dorothea Elizabeth, b. 6, 13, 1903.

Alice May, b. 11, 26, 1880.

Edna Ray, b. 4, 23, 1883.

Joseph William, b. 2, 26, 1885.

Alisanna Wetzel, b. 12, 29, 1887 ; m. James Churchill East, 10, 28, 1904.

Issue : Helen Eunice, b. 3, 24, 1906.

Samuel Bryan Matlack, son of James and Elizabeth, m. Mary Ann Fry, (b. 2, 21., 1832 ; d. 11, 21, 1875.) 1851.

ISSUE

Mary Elizabeth, b. 3,—, 1852 ; d. 1854.

Louisa Catharine, b. 3, 27, 1854 ; m. Christian B. Harnish.

Timothy Carmalt, b. 3, 22, 1856 ; m. Nellie Theresa Rose, 11, 9, 1880.

Issue : Ethel Louisa, b. 1, 21, 1883 ; Adrian Lumbard, b. 11, 27, 1884.

Martha Jane, b. 3, 23, 1858 ; m. Benjamin B. Harnish, 12, 8, 1885.

Issue : Willard, b. 12, 8, 1886 ; Clarence B. b. 11, 25, 1891. Both died in infancy.

Emma Louisa, b. 2, 20, 1861 ; m. George Inglis Henderson,
3, 25, 1884.

Issue : Lawrence Clifford and Vernon George,
both dying in infancy.

Annie Victoria, b. 6, 28, 1865 ; m. Amos V. Hair, 7, 28,
1888.

Issue : David Stanley, b. 5, 1, 1889 ; Leslie
Ellen, b. 8, 28, 1890. Both born in
Perry County, Pa.

James Carmalt, died in infancy.

Annie Ellen, died in infancy.

Louisa Catharine Matlack, dau. of Samuel B.
and Mary Ann, m. Christian B. Harnish, at
New Bloomfield, Pa., 2, 25, 1879.

ISSUE

Cora Ellen, b. 3, 6, 1880 ; m. Albert Gould, 5, 10, 1905, at
Zion City, Ill.

Issue : George Herman, b. 4, 1, 1906.

George Herman, b. 6, 16, 1881 ; m. Flora Faulks, 12, 25,
1906, at Zion City, Ill.

Anne Laura, b. 10, 31, 1890, at Harrisburg.

Louisa Ristine Matlack, dau. of James and Eliza-
beth, m. George W. Wetzel, 4, 26, 1863.

ISSUE

Timothy M., b. 1, 1, 1857 ; d. 8, 3, 1857.

Mary Elizabeth, b. 7, 11, 1858 ; m. Edwin Stemmer Auge.

Joseph Sylvester, b. 11, 4, 1860.

Ida May, b. 11, 28, 1863 ; m.

Nancy Jane, b. 11, 8, 1866 ; m. Harry Emerson Aucker,
1, 27, 1889.

Issue : Martha Jane, b. 9, 4, 1890 ; George
Clarence, b. 2, 3, 1893 ; Charles Wetzel,
b. 7, 4, 1902 ; Harry Arden, b. 10, 7,
1906.

Mary Elizabeth Wetzel, dau. of George W. and
Louisa Ristine (Matlack) m. Edwin Stemmer
Auge, 6, 28, 1881.

ISSUE

Edith Lillian, b. 10, 21, 1883 ; m. George Laskey, 5, 3, 1905.

Issue : Wilson, died in infancy ; Ethel Gertrude,
b. 11, 22, 1907.

Mabel Edna, b. 10, 15, 1886 ; d. 4, 8, 1907 ; m. Alfred L.
Carr, 10, 28, 1905.

Issue : One child, d. 4, 8, 1907.

Orlando Oscar, b. 10, 28, 1888.

Susanna Louisa, b. 4, 7, 1891.

Ida May, b. 8, 7, 1898.

CATHARINE MATLACK

Catharine Matlack, dau. of Timothy and Ellen
m. William Murray, 5, 14, 1785.

ISSUE

William M., b. 7, 3, 1786 ; d. 9, 15, 1826 ; m. Eliza Jones,
(dau. of Dr. James Jones and Iphigenia Jones.)

Issue : Mary, b. 1821 ; d. 1828 ; James, b. 10,
15, 1826 ; Iphigenia, b. 7, 26, 1824.

Timothy M., b. 4, 30, 1788 ; d. 1809 ? at Pass Christian,
Miss.

James Wilkinson, b. 3, 26, 1793, at Lexington, Ky. ; m. 2,
20, 1822, Susan Saul.

Issue : James, b. 1823.

Martha M., b. 12, 12, 1799, at Frankfort, Ky. ; m. 2,—, 1826, Dr. Walter Burns Weathersby. They settled on Red River in Louisiana, thirty miles above Natchitoches where was born to them :

Walter, 12, 13, 1826 ; Catharine and Susan,
(twins) 9. 1, 1828.

William Murray removed from Philadelphia with his family in 1792 to Lexington, Ky. and became Attorney General of that state. He subsequently removed to Natchitoches, La., and became Judge of the 6th District and Senator. He died at Natchitoches of consumption, 8, 6, 1805. I find that a William Murray was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia about 1783. It is probable that this is the same person.

SIBYL MATLACK

Sibyl Matlack, dau. of Timothy and Ellen, m. Joseph Stretch, (b. 10, 8, 1759 ; d. 2, 5, 1820 ; son of Joseph and Lydia,) 1, 19, 1792.

ISSUE

Ellen M., b. 9, 16, 1792 ; d. 2, 22, 1872 ; m. John James Abert.

Charles, b. 1794.

John, b. 11, 1, 1795.

William.

Joseph.

Mary.

Charles, b. 7, 11, 1804 ; d. 1828.

Mary, b. 8, 5, 1808 ; m. Winder Owen.

Ellen M. Strech, dau. of Joseph and Sibyl, m. John James Abert, (b. 9, 17, 1788 ; d. 1, 27,

1863, son of John and Margarita [Meng])
1, 25, 1812.

ISSUE

James W., b. 11, 18, 1820; d. 8, 10, 1897; m. Jane Lenthall Stone.

Charles, b. 6, 19, 1822; d. 8, 9, 1897; m. Constantia Bache. Louisa, m. Bernard M. Byrne.

Issue : Bernard, Charles and Ellen.

Sylvanus Thayer, b. 7, 22, 1828; d. 8, 11, 1903. Single.

Mary, b. 1,—, 1831; d. 3, 27, 1908; m. Henry Johnson.

Issue: Howard and Henry.

William Stretch, b. 2, 1, 1836; d. 8, 25, 1867; m. Mary Francis.

John J. Abert was born in Shepardstown, Va. His father, John Abert, came to this country from Marseilles, France in 1780 with Gen. Rochambeau. John J. Abert graduated from West Point in 1811 and was employed in the War Office until Nov. 1814, and meanwhile studied law and was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in 1813. In 1812 he volunteered as a private soldier and was at the battle of Bladensburg. He was appointed topographical engineer with rank of Major in 1814 and brevetted Lieut. Col. in 1824. On the death of Col. Roberdeau in 1829, he was appointed in charge of the topographical bureau. He was Indian Commissioner in 1832 and 1833. On the reorganization of the Army by Act of Congress, July 4, 1839, the corps of topographical engineers was organized and created one of the staff corps of the army and he was made chief. He was honorably retired from active duty, 9, 11, 1861.

Sylvanus Thayer Abert was born in Philadelphia and educated at Princeton. In 1848 he begun his engineering career in the government service in the construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal and was for 11 years engaged on

government work at different localities. In 1859, he was appointed engineer in charge of all work at the Pensacola Navy Yard. He served on the staff of Gen. N. P. Banks in his Virginia campaign and later under Gen. Meade in the Army of the Potomac. In 1865-6 he was engaged in the survey of the Magdalena River for the Colombian Government.

James William Abert, son of John James and Ellen M. (Stretch) m. Jane Lenthall Stone, (b. 1, 18, 1827; d. 8. 17, 1849; dau. of William J. and —) 10, 21, 1844.

ISSUE

William Stone, b. 7, 27, 1845; m. Nannie S. Hamilton, (b. 8, 15, 1855) dau. of John R. and —, 10, 5, 1875.

Issue: Jane Stone, b. 4, 28, 1881; m. John P. Story, Jr., 4, 18, 1900; Hamilton, b. 2, 12, 1885.

James William Abert was born at Mt. Holly, N. J. He graduated at Princeton in 1828 and at West Point in 1832. After serving in the infantry he was transferred to the corps of topographical engineers (of which his father, Col. J. J. Abert, was chief). He served in Fremont's expedition and in the Mexican War under Gen. S. W. Kearney. He made the first U. S. survey of New Mexico. In 1848 he was appointed assistant professor for one year in the department of drawing and painting and for the next year in the department of English literature, belle-letters and moral philosophy at West Point. He was Secretary of the Board of Engineers for the improvement of the falls of the Ohio in 1853.

In 1861 he served in Gen. Patterson's Corps. He was a member of Gen. N. P. Bank's staff in 1861-2 and as chief engineer served on the staff of Gen. Q. A. Gilmore in South Carolina in 1863-4. He attained the rank of Major of U. S.

Engineers and was subsequently brevetted Lieut. Col. He was examiner of patents in Washington and later professor of mathematics and drawing in the University of Missouri.

William Stone Abert was born in Washington, D. C., graduated at Princeton in 1865, studied law under Judge Hoadley in Cincinnati in 1856-8 and was admitted to the bar in Hamilton, Ky. He is a lawyer of distinction and has been counsel in many important cases.

Charles Abert, son of John James and Ellen M. (Stretch) m. Henrietta Constantia Bache, (b. 4, 19, 1822; d. 12, 10, 1887; dau. of Richard and —) 4, 16, 1845, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.

ISSUE

Robert W., b. 2, 12, 1846; m. Mary Bithia Warner.

Ellen, b. 11, 6, 1847; m. John S. Blair, 6, 20, 1895.

No issue.

Sophia, b. 12, 4, 1849; d. 12, 28, 1906; m. James S. Mallory.

Charles. b. 11, 17, 1852; m. Martha Wilson Stonestreet.

Maria, b. 3, 17, 1852; m. William D. Baldwin, 8, 5, 1844.

No issue.

Constantia Bache, b. 10, 3, 1858. Single.

Allan M., b. 3, 27, 1865.

Henrietta Constantia Bache was a great grand-daughter of Dr. Franklin.

Robert Walker Abert, son of Charles and Henrietta Constantia (Bache) m. Mary Bithia Warner, 11, 8, 1871.

ISSUE

Mary Constantia, b. 8, 15, 1874 ; m. George E. Cook, 7, 30, 1896.

Issue : William, b. 10, 28, 1897 ; Mary Warner, b. 3, 17, 1900 ; Katherine Earle, b. 2, 8, 1902 ; Robert Abert, b. 12, 31, 1903, d. 12, 11, 1906 ; Frances Earle ; George Earle.

Sophia Bache Abert, dau. of Charles and Henrietta Constantia (Bache) m. James Stanley Mallory, 11, 11, 1878.

ISSUE

Charles Abert, b. 12, 21, 1879 ; m. Emma C. Baldwin, 1, 20, 1901.

Issue : Eleanor C., b. 10, 21, 1901 ; James Abert, b. 9, 3, 1903 ; Charles Robert, b. 11, 2, 1905.

Adrian Wadsworth, b. 10, 12, 1883 ; m. Meta L. Morris, 6, 11, 1905,

Issue : Margretta Morris, b. 3, 7, 1906, d. 3, 29, 1906 ; Annie R., b. 6, 23, 1908.

James Stanley, b. 9, 3, 1885 ; m. Pearl Towe.

Richard Bache, b. 12, 27, 1890. d. 1, 6, 1891.

Charles Abert, son of Charles and Henrietta Constantia (Bache) m. Martha Wilson Stone-street, 1, 14, 1880.

ISSUE

Emma Barry, b. 4, 14, 1882.

Franklin Bache, b. 2, 20, 1897.

William Stretch Abert, son of John James and Ellen M. (Stretch) m. Mary Francis, (b.—; d. 8, 18, 1867.)

ISSUE

William B., b. 7, 12, 1862.

Lilly A., b. 8, 26, 1858; m. Essex Porter.

William Stretch Abert was born in Washington, D. C. He entered the army in 1855 as lieutenant of artillery, Soon after the breaking out of the civil war when Gen. Butler was making efforts to open up communication through Baltimore he was selected to carry dispatches from Washington to Annapolis. This hazardous undertaking he successfully accomplished on the night of April 21st, 1861, the whole way swarming with confederates. He received the thanks of the Cabinet for the performance. He became Captain in the 3rd U. S. Cavalry in 1861, served on the staff of Gen. Charles P. Stone, was brevetted Major U. S. A. in 1862 for gallant service at Hanover Court House; Lieut. Col. after Antietam and Brig. Gen. in 1865 for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war. He became inspector general of the Department of Texas and in 1867 was promoted Major in the 7th U. S. Cavalry. He died of yellow fever at Galveston, Texas just one week after the death of his wife from the same malady.

MARTHA MATLACK

Martha Matlack, dau. of Timothy and Ellen, m. Guy Bryan, (b. 11, 8, 1754; d. 11, 17, 1829) son of William and Rebecca, of Bucks Co., Pa., at Christ Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Robert Blackwell, on 6, 21, 1785.

ISSUE

Ellen M., b. 11, 11, 1785; d. 9, 20, 1826; m. (1st)—Eldredge, by whom she had one child who died in infancy. She married second John Harland.

Issue: Anna Elizabeth, m. (1st) ———Abbott, and was divorced; m. (2nd) ———Bowen, d. 1856; Edward, b.——. d. 9, 4, 1856; Charles. b. 3, 26, 1807, d. 5, 2, 1837, m.———, and had son Charles.

Rebecca, b. 9, 25, 1787; d. 5, 10, 1871; m. James Schott, at Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, 6, 25, 1808.

Issue: Charlotte, m. Rev. — Engles; Martha, m. E. D. Whitney; Maria, d. 1907, m. (1st) — Hyslop, (2nd) Clifford Hand; James, m. twice; Guy Bryan, m. Marian —; William.

William Penn, b. 10, 22, 1790; d. 7, 13, 1835; m. Maria Henrietta, widow of Gen. Caleb Swann, U. S. A., and daughter of John and Margaretta (Meng) Abert, on 5, 25, 1812.

Issue: Martha, m. — Hemphill; Guy, b. 4, 18, 1815, d. 9. 29, 1833; Louisa; m. Thomas Rae and had Walter, Louisa and Thomas; Ellen, m. Evan Stevenson and had two children who died unmarried.

Timothy M., b. 1, 25, 1793; d. 7, 19, 1870; m. Anna Elizabeth Wilson and Frances Elizabeth Heiskell.

Mary Marshall, b. 11, 18, 1795; d. 1, 8, 1869; m. John Elfreth, who died at Canton, China, 11, 21, 1822.

Issue: Mary.

Guy, b. 3, 20, 1797; d. 2, 2, 1837; m. Julia Pease.

Catharine Murray, b. 10, 1, 1799; d. 10, 20, 1845; m. John Ford, at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, 5, 20, 1819.

No Issue.

Thomas Jefferson, b. 1, 16, 1802; d. 5, 14, 1870. Single.

Joseph, b. 5, 26, 1804. d. 8, 4, 1807.

Charles, b. 5, 26, 1804; d.——1804.

Martha, b. 6, 26, 1805 ; d. 7, 31, 1809.

Chandler Price, b. 3, 1, 1807 ; d. 3, 16, 1827. Single.

Joseph, b. 1, 5, 1809 ; d. 3, 13, 1836 ; m. Emily (Esther Marie) Rubelle, dau. of Gen. Rubelle who came to this country with Jerome Bonaparte. They both died in France leaving one son Francis who died unmarried.

Samuel Wetherill, b. 12, 31, 1811 ; d. 9, 15, 1832 in Paris, France. Single.

Timothy M. Bryan, son of Guy and Martha, m. (1st) Anna Eliza Wilson (b. 3, 11, 1792 ; d. 5, 21, 1819.) by Rt. Rev. Wm. White, on 6, 16, 1814.

ISSUE

Guy, b. 3, 2, 1815 ; d. 4, 17, 1858 ; m. Rebecca S. Burr.

George Hunter, b. 10, 8, 1816 ; d. 7, 28, 1856 ; m. Anna P. White.

Mary Wharton, b. 7, 22, 1818 ; d.—; m. Dr. Oscar W. Dewees

Timothy M. Bryan, m. (2nd) Frances Elizabeth, Heiskell (b.—; d. 6, 18, 1834) dau. of Thomas and Frances (Badger) by Rev. W. H. Furness, on 7, 8, 1828.

ISSUE

Frances Heiskell, b. 5, 31, 1830 ; d. 10, 1, 1907. Single.

Timothy M. (Col. U. S. A.) b. 3, 9, 1832 ; d.—; m. Mary Chambers.

Ellen Heiskell, b. 6, 12, 1834 ; m. Dr. William M. Hudson.

Guy Bryan, son of Timothy and Anna Elizabeth (Wilson) m. Rebecca Shreeve Burr, (b. 2, 19, 1818, d. 4, 27, 1898.) dau. of Joshua and Mary (Newbold) by Rev. G. Y. Morehouse, 4, 12, 1837.

ISSUE

Guy, b. 7, 6, 1838 ; d. 7, 18, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn. He was 2nd Lieut. 25th Reg. U. S. Infantry. Unmarried.

Mary B., b. 2, 27, 1840 ; d. in infancy.

Joseph Franklin, b. 2, 21, 1841 ; d.——, at Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va. ; m. Gabriella Lopez.

Issue : Minnie, m. Clarence May ; Hope. m. Frank Shreeve ; Ella, m. —— ; Rebecca, m. ——, lives in Seattle, Wash. ; Helen, d. in infancy ; Guy ; Dolores ; Richard.

Mary Burr, b. 1, 26, 1844 ; m. Capt. George Stretch Eyre, son of Thomas and Sarah (Howell) 3, 28, 1866.

Issue : Sarah Stretch, b. 4, 27, 1867, m. Francis Bazley Lee, 6, 12, 1894, and has Rhoda, b. 11, 5, 1898.

Anna Wilson, b. 4, 6, 1846 ; m. Anthony Bullock, (b. —— ; d. 1, 1, 1898.)

Issue : Rebecca, b. ——, d. 8, 29, 1896, m. Walter Black, 10, 17, 1895, and had William, d. in infancy ; Lena Davis.

William P., b. 5, 3, 1849 ; m. Laura B. Black, dau. of Edward and Hannah,

No issue.

Virginia, b. 8, 10, 1581 ; m. Samuel D. Reynolds.

No issue.

Helen Hunter, b. 2, 16, 1855 ; d. 11, 13, 1884 ; m. J. Elfreth Watkins.

George Hunter Bryan, son of Timothy and Anna Elizabeth (Wilson) m. Anna P. White.

ISSUE

Matilda, d. 8,—, 1887. Single.

Harry, d. 9,—, 1870. Single.

Malcolm Wright, m. Mary Anne DeHaven and lives in Roanoke, Va.

Issue: Guy, d. in infancy; Malcolm Jr.

Mary Wharton Bryan, dau. -of Timothy and Anna Elizabeth (Wilson) m. Dr. Oscar Lorraine Dewees, 12, 1, 1840, and removed to Livingston, Miss.

ISSUE

William Potts, b. 9, 26, 1841; m. 1866, Lucy Grey Banks (b. 7, 28, 1889)

Issue: Clare, d. 1873. Mary Bryan, b. 1, 8, 1872; m. John Graves, 9, 17, 1889; William P., b. 12, 21, 1873; d. George Banks, b. 12, 25, 1875; d. Lucy, b. 3, 7, 1880; d.

Mary Lorraine, b. —; m. (1st) Dr. Blake Baker Wiggins, of N. C., 6, 19, 1862.

Issue: Lee Mason, b. 5, 23 1863; d.; m.; no issue. Blake Baker, b. 3, 6, 1866; m. 2, 8, 1888.

Mary Lorraine, m. (2nd) Col. John Robinson, 9, 10, 1870.

Issue: Herschel, b. 8, 10, 1874.

Mary Lorraine, m. (3rd) Charles P. Moore, 2, 15, 1889.

Mary Lorraine, m. (4th) Octavius Wiggins (brother of her first husband). He died 12,—, 1908.

Timothy Bryan, b. —; m. 1874, Maggie Chipley.

Issue: Jennie, b. 9, 10, 1876; d.; m. Dr. Inman, and had Lee Inman. Guy Bryan, b. 2, 28, 1879; m. Sarah Lee, b. 3, 27, 1883. Nellie Wheat, b. 10, 24, 1885. Mary Margretta, b. 5, 25, 1888. Harry Haywood, b. 1, 10, 1893. Marion, b.

Timothy M. Bryan, son of Timothy and Frances Elizabeth (Heiskell) m. Marie Duncan Chambers.

ISSUE

Thomas Chambers, b. 2, 28,—; d. 4,—, 1881. Single.
Benjamin C., b.—; m. Maria McCalmount. He is a Commander U. S. N.

Issue : Anna.

Frances Heiskell, b.—; m. 9,—, 1882, Richard Gatewood, U. S. N.

Issue ; Richard Duncan, b. 9, 13, 1883. Marie Chambers, b. 5, 15, 1885 ; m. 4, 28 1909, Lieut. Farmer Morrison, U. S. N. Robert, b. 12,—, 1887. Francis, b. 1890; d. 7,—, 1909.

Anna Wilson, b.—; d. 12,—, 1893 ; m. Theodore Schiff, 4, 19, 1893.

Ellen Heiskell Bryan, dau. of Timothy M. and Francis Elizabeth (Heiskell) m. Dr. William Miller Hudson (b. 3, 14, 1833, at Hartford, Conn. ; d. 10, 30, 1901.) son of William and Anna (Miller) at Philadelphia, by Rev. John Jenkins, 5, 4, 1858.

ISSUE

Regina Miller, b. 2, 18, 1859 ; m. Fred P. Holt.
Frances Heiskell, b. 10, 12, 1860 ; m. William Melancthon Storrs, son of Dr. Melancthon and Jane (Adams), 11, 14, 1888.

No issue.

Alice Maud, b. 10, 29, 1862 ; d. 4, 16, 1864.
Ellen Heiskell, b. 2, 7, 1866 ; d. 7, 24, 1867.

William Miller, b. 4, 4, 1869; m. Sarah——.
No issue.

Regina Miller Hudson, dau. of William M. and
Ellen H. (Bryan) m. Fred P. Holt, son of Lu-
cius H. and Sarah (Gunnell) on 2, 18, 1880.

ISSUE

Lucius Hudson, b. 1, 16, 1881, at Atcheson, Kan.; m. 6, 18,
1903, Katherine Beers, dau. of Henry A. and Mary
(Heaton).

Issue: Guy Bryan, b, 12, 16, 1904. Roger C.,
b. 6, 26, 1906

Sarah Frances, b. 12, 30, 1881; d. 9, 15, 1882.

Mary Marshall Bryan, dau. of Guy and Martha
(Matlack) m. John Elfreth, b.——; d.——; at
Canton, China.) 7, 24. 1815.

ISSUE

Mary Marshall, b. 7, 3, 1820; d. 6, 28, 1853; m. Francis B.
Watkins.

Mary Marshall Elfreth, dau. of John and Mary
Marshall (Bryan) m. Dr. Frances Benjamin
Watkins, (b. 8, 1, 1815; d. 8, 3, 1884) son of
Joseph and Ruth, by Rt. Rev. H. U. Onder-
donk, 2, 13, 1839.

ISSUE

Ruth Josephine, b. 11, 19, 1840; m. Thomas W. Scott, of
Richmond, Va., 11, 16, 1865, and have issue.

Ella Katherine, b. 7, 3, 1843; m. J. Kirk Hannah, 11, 16, 1865.

Issue : Mary, m. —Carrington. Ruth.

John Elfreth, b. 5, 17, 1852 d. 8, 11, 1903 ; m. Helen Bryan
and Margaret Gywnn.

John Elfreth Watkins, son of Frances and Mary,
m. (1st) 12, 10, 1873, Helen Bryan, dau. of Guy
and Rebecca. (See above)

ISSUE

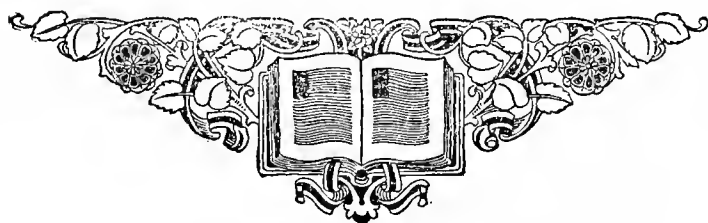
John Elfreth, b. 2,—, 1875 ; m. 6,—, 1899, Corinne Clem-
ents, dau. of Courtland and——.

No issue.

Julia, b. 4, 17, 1876 , m. 4,—, 1897, Charles A. Sims, son of
Clifford Stanley and——.

No. issue.

Mary Elfreth, b. 2, 24, 1882.



APPENDIX
(E)

THE YARNALL FAMILY

Mordecai Yarnall, the father of Ellen, wife of Col. Timothy Matlack was the son of Francis and Hannah (Baker) Yarnall who were married in 1686. They lived in Chester Co; Pa. Mordecai was born 7, 11, 1705 and married in 1733, Catharine Meredith.* By her he had four daughters, Sarah, Ellen, Hannah and Catharine. Catharine Meredith Yarnall died in 1741 and Mordecai married in 1743, Mary Roberts by whom he had, Mary, Mordecai, Edward, Lydia, Ann, Elizabeth, Peter, Deborah and Jane.† Mordecai Yarnall was an esteemed minister of the Society of Friends having been recommended as such 11, 17, 1731 - 2. In 1747 he removed from Chester Co to Philadelphia and engaged in business. In 1757 - 8 he went to England on a religious mission.

The vessel in which he embarked was captured by the French and he was carried prisoner to France. He was, however, soon released and allowed to continue his journey. Some time after his return "for want of watchfulness and care he became financially embarrassed and so much involved in debt as to occasion great anguish and bitterness of soul to himself and concern and trouble to his Friends." Much perhaps was not eventually lost by any but some were deprived of part of their due for several years.‡ In 1769 he removed to Springfield, Delaware Co., Pa., § where he died 5, 17, 1772.

His two sons, Mordecai and Peter, were high spirited youths and both entered the army. Peter was apprenticed to a Friend in Philadelphia to learn the tanners' trade. For

* Catherine Murray told Asa Matlack in 1829 that her mother's grandfather was named Ellis Ap-hugh,

† History of Chester, Co., Pa., by J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope

‡ The Friend, Vol. XXI, p. 341.

§ Comly's Friends Miscellany, Vol. II, p. 210.

some alleged fault his master chastised him with a whip and Peter promptly ran away and enlisted in the army. Soon tiring of this, however, he besought John Pemberton to use his influence to secure his release.

This was accomplished and he finished his trade under Stacy Potts at Trenton. He then became a student of medicine, but before receiving his diploma the Revolutionary War broke out and he entered the Continental Army as surgeon's mate. While stationed at Fort Washington on the Hudson he came under the notice of Alexander Graydon who in his *Memoirs* speaks of him as "a singular character, a degenerate son of Mordecai Yarnall, a Quaker Preacher." He says "I was amused with his oddities and sometimes listened to his imitations of his father's manner of preaching as well as that of many others of the Public Friends."* He was honorably discharged from the army in 1778 owing to ill health. He obtained his diploma in the following year and sailed on a privateering cruise to the West Indies with Capt. Barry. On his return he practiced his profession for a while and became apothecary at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He eventually made his peace with the meeting that had disowned him and became an approved minister of the Society of Friends. He died in 1798.

Nathan Kite in his interesting serial article in *The Friend*, entitled "Thomas Scattergood And His Times" relates the following anecdote.

"On the 11th of 4th mo., 1780, Mordecai Yarnall's last wife was buried at Springfield, after which a public meeting was held. Amongst those gathered on that occasion was his step-son (?) Peter clothed in his uniform as a surgeon in the Army. There were other wild young men present and among the rest, Timothy Matlack, Jr. Samuel Emlen addressed the meeting clothed upon with Gospel Authority

* Graydon's *Memoirs*. Harrisburg Edition, p. 136.

and power, dividing the word given him with prophetic discernment and heart rendering power. This testimony reached the heart of the young man and he felt that part of it was for him. Nevertheless that very afternoon, being with a company of young men, most of whom were his relations, he was led to display his power of mimicry and of memory by repeating the discourse of Samuel Emlen and imitating his gestures and tones. As he delivered his sermon, whenever a passage occurred which he thought suitable for any of the young men he would tell them so. "Now Tim, this is for you" addressing Timothy Matlack, and "this for you" turning from one to another. At last he came to the awful warning to one of a fresh and last visitation of Divine Mercy. As he said "now this is for none of you, it is for myself," his gaiety of manner departed and he returned to the city. He entered on his usual avocation but he had that working within him that gave him no rest until he had submitted his neck to the yoke of Christ and withdrew from his evil associates, walked consistently and circumspectly amongst men and made public acknowledgement of the evil of his youthful career.'*

* The Friend, Vol. XXII, p. 357.

